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Leslie's



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The Schweinler Press

"THE OHIO VALLEY SWEEPED BY FLOOD AND FIRE"
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At last science gives you more rubber-shod mileage.

Diamond (No Clinch) Tires

now made of VITALIZED RUBBER
—a new process of toughening
pure rubber.



Cross section of Diamond Safety Tread Tire

You get Vitalized Rubber in Diamond Tires—NOW

A tire made of pure rubber only would fail to give the necessary mileage because it would not be *tough* enough to withstand road usage. And a tire containing too little pure rubber would not have the necessary staying qualities.

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This scientific process has been vainly sought after for years by tire makers. After 15 years of successful tire making we have solved the problem—and you enjoy the benefit of our really wonderful discovery in "Diamond" Vitalized Rubber Tires.

Add to this the Diamond proven principles of proper construction—nothing inferior in rubber, fabric or workmanship—and you have as perfect a tire as money can buy.

Here is a combination of easy riding and more mileage advantages you can't get in any other tire today—*Vitalized Rubber, Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact, No Pinch Safety Flap* for inner tube protection, and, if you wish, the now famous Safety (Squeegee) Tread.

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Diamond 3-Point Contact Tires hold with a vise-like grip, absolutely preventing the tire from breaking above the rim, insuring no rim skid—no rim trouble at all.

Our engineers have mastered the principles of Rim Contact construction, and you can now get the Diamond (No-Clinch) Tire, with a Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact—an important advantage that has heretofore been overlooked.

No-Pinch Safety Flap absolutely protects the inner tube

The No-Pinch Safety Flap that comes in every Diamond (No-Clinch) Tire will reduce your inner tube bills—because it forms a substantial wall separation between the inner tube and the rim, making it impossible for the inner tube to be pinched or cut under the rim, or injured by rim rust.

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER
"In God We Trust."

CXVI.

Thursday, April 10, 1913

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Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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"DO you mean to say, son, they guarantee a fine looking, light-weight sock like that to wear six months without holes?"

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Swollen Rivers of Death

Exclusive photographs from Dayton and Columbus
Special Staff Photographer, who was rushed to the flood



ONE OF
MANY
HEROIC
RESCUES.



RESCUING SOUTH DAYTON FROM SNOW-CLAD HOMES WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

The low temperature that followed the flood probably helped to avert pestilence but it added much to the hardship of the sufferers. Many were marooned in their homes without food or drinking water, and of course without fires. The sufferings of children and invalids was so extreme as to seriously endanger many lives.



A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE IN THE PINCH OF POVERTY.

A temporary relief station on the levee at Riverdale. Here were supplies of bread and coffee in waiting for the starving people who were being brought ashore in the Patterson flat-boats and by U. S. Life-Saving crews who had been rushed from Louisville and the Great Lakes.



SOLDIER GUARDIANS FOR DEFENSELESS STREETS.

A company of the Ohio National Guard answering the call for duty in the streets of Dayton. The city was placed under martial law and no one allowed on the streets after nightfall without special permission. Looters were shot whenever found.



FLOOD WATER DESPOILING THE HOMES OF WORKINGMEN IN EAST DAYTON.

From houses such as these, thousands of people were rescued through the upper windows and from the roofs after pitiful suffering. The supply of flat-boats was large but the current was too strong for them in many sections; large areas were entirely cut off from the world for two days, until the big life-saving boats could reach Dayton and stem the torrent.

The photograph and foundation

Death Surging Through Ohio Cities

Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, made by N. Lazarnick, Leslie's
was rushed to the flooded region on the first relief train.



SOLDIERS
CALLING
LOITERERS
TO ACCOUNT



EAST DAYTON'S LONG BREAD-LINE PATIENTLY AWAITING RELIEF ON HOFFMAN AVENUE.

All social distinctions were swept away in the great disaster and citizens from wealthy homes lined up with baskets alongside those from the lower walks of life. The first relief came from Mr. Patterson's organization; later came the supplies of the Army, State, and Red Cross, with the Secretary of War himself on the ground.



TS.
e streets of Dayton.
eets after nightfall
ound.



A FIRE THAT WIPED OUT A BLOCK IN COLUMBUS.

Both Dayton and Columbus suffered from fire in the midst of the flood. This photograph shows Third and St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, where the fire and flood left only ruins on the site of a city block.



A STREET-CAR BARN BECOMES A RELIEF STATION.

The West Broad Street car barn, in Columbus, where supplies were distributed to thousands. The perfection of the organization is shown in the arrangement of food in baskets, ready to be taken away without loss of time. Red Cross agents, soldiers and civilians cooperated.



WRECKAGE OF A BEAUTIFUL STREET IN DAYTON, REVEALED AS THE WATER SUBSIDED.

The photograph shows only the wreckage in the streets; it cannot disclose the distressing ruin wrought within the homes themselves—most of the furniture ruined, plastering all destroyed, and foundations undermined or weakened. But the stricken area is peopled by a hardy race which will quickly surmount all difficulties and restore the flooded cities to their former beauty.

at the current was
torrent.

John H. Patterson's Heroic Work for Dayton



Mr. Patterson

"THE BIG MAN OF DAYTON" FOREMOST IN THE WORK OF HUMANITY.

He organized the first relief work, first drawing on a blackboard in his office one of his famous pyramids and marking it "flood relief temporary organization." He was the apex, supported by seven columns, each bearing the name of a department head, who was entrusted with a specific task, such as "Heat, Water, and Fuel." Then he took his son and daughter and went out into the rain to direct the labors of his staff. Though 69 years old he pulled at the oars like a hired boatman and personally rescued many. Both the city and the State later made him head of the relief organizations and Governor Cox placed the State troops under his command.



THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER BUILDING BECOMES A CITY OF REFUGE.

Mr. Patterson placed all the resources of his great plant at the disposal of his fellow-citizens. His woodworking factory began turning out a flat-boat every 15 minutes, to be used in rescuing marooned sufferers. His army of 7,100 employees became a vast relief force with efficient training and strict discipline; and he spent \$25,000 a day to bring relief to the suffering who had not even food or drinking water in the homes in which they were imprisoned. Three special train-loads of provisions were sent from New York City at his direction, to keep the flood victims from starving before the Red Cross and Government aid could be organized and distributed.



EDITORIAL

The Lesson.

"GOD moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform." He mingles justice with mercy. He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. He teaches His lessons by tempest, flood and fire. Nature is His admonisher to mankind, sometimes, alas, it is also an executioner.

The great warm heart of the nation has gone out in deepest sympathy to the countless thousands who have suffered by the sudden visitation of tornado, fire and flood in the middle West. A few floating figures indicate the appalling nature of the disaster.

A quarter of a million of homeless people in the Ohio Valley, nearly a hundred thousand imprisoned in their homes by the relentless waters; scores of villages swept away, teeming centers of industry with closed doors, silent wheels and smokeless stacks; 40,000 workers idle in the single city of Dayton; railroads devastated to the extent of \$50,000,000, bridges torn away, reservoirs with broken banks, worse than all, the dead in heaps strewn along the water courses or borne unshriven and unshrouded to the waiting sea. It is an awful story, and the heart that is not touched by its recital is of stone.

The response to the cry for help was heard and answered from one end of the land to the other. The National Government was quick to do its duty. Every state hastened to help. Relief trains were promptly sent on the way. Those who had anything left shared it freely with those who suffered.

The waters will subside, the sunlight will reappear, the dead will be buried and the wail of mourning will fade away. We have had other experiences as sad and disheartening as those which have devastated the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and have survived the shock. The spirit of the forefathers which challenged adversity is still the spirit of the American people. The power of resistance is always combined with the hope of success and almost before the waters had subsided, the work of reconstruction began and the sound of the factory bell and whistle was heard again.

The mighty hand of Providence has been felt by the American people. Experience is the best teacher. Adversity preaches its own sermon, and impresses its own admonitions. There could be no better time for us to stop and think in soberness and solemnity.

The voice of lamentation will be stilled, the call of the suffering will be answered, the marks of destruction will be obliterated, the glow of prosperity will be renewed, but if this widespread disaster does not teach a lesson it will be a misfortune indeed. If it turns the heart of man to a kinder consideration of his fellow man, and above all, if it turns the hearts of the American people away from sordid and selfish things to higher aspirations and a broader patriotism it will have proved again that every cloud has its silver lining.

America's 96,000,000 People.

IN making their periodical estimate of the per capita wealth of the country the Census authorities filed a computation recently placing the population of the United States at 96,000,000. This is something more than a mere guess. The Census Bureau had before it the population figures of 1910 by actual count as well as the immigration and the emigration for each of the years since then, while they know the ratio of natural increase through the excess of births over deaths. With these data in their possession their estimates of population are comparatively easy and safe. The margin for error on either side is very narrow.

Only two countries in the world—China, with 350,000,000 people and Russia, with 140,000,000—have a larger population than the United States, but in general effectiveness of its units the United States' 96,000,000 is a much greater weight in the world's scale than is either Russia or China. Its wealth and the volume and the variety of its activities are also far larger than those of the two countries named, or of any other nation. Moreover the rate of growth of the United States is likewise much

more impressive than that of any other first class country. Of the countries which rank next to the United States in population Germany has 65,000,000 inhabitants, Austria-Hungary 50,000,000, Japan 46,000,000, the United Kingdom 46,000,000, France 39,000,000, Italy 39,000,000, and Spain 19,000,000. And our lead over each of these is steadily lengthening.

As one of the reasons why George III. should treat his thirteen colonies more justly, Benjamin Franklin told him, just before the break with the mother country came, that the colonies doubled in population every quarter of a century, and that soon they would be the most powerful section of the British empire. During several decades of independence this pace was kept up, to the surprise of the world. Part of this growth, of course, was due to the successive annexation of territory, which offered new attractions for settlers. The free homes act of 1863 contributed powerfully toward increasing immigration from all parts of Europe, and these successive waves of new people, supplementing those from the older states, eventually bridged America's magnificent distances and abolished the wilderness.

In the decade ending with 1910 over 16,000,000 were added to the population of the United States, or as many as were in the entire country in the year in which the first Harrison was chosen to the presidency. The accretion in the present decade will be over 18,000,000, although the rate of immigration has diminished somewhat in recent years from the highest figures of the past. No other country in the world's history has grown at such a gait as that of the United States. By the Fourth of July, 1915, the United States, outside of its island possessions and Alaska, will have 100,000,000 people, a fact which probably will be duly noted by some of the orators of the day.

Does Busting Pay?

THE incautious use, by some publications whose views of business are usually enlightened, of the expression "trust prices" as if it were equivalent to high prices, is rather surprising. This reminder of the yellows and the muckers must be disagreeable to well-informed readers.

The large corporations are almost the only producers that have not raised prices materially. Production on a large scale is the only kind that tends to maintain low prices for desirable goods. An officer of the International Harvester Company has pointed out that prices of its products are not being advanced, notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of labor and material. Its customers would inevitably have to pay higher prices if its business were divided among a number of small firms. Sugar prices have remained about the same for several years. It cost the Taft administration, which apparently took the ground that trusts have made prices high, twenty-five per cent. more to build a battleship than it could buy it for from the big corporations.

When the Standard Oil Company was dissolved, it was predicted by business men that prices would increase. This was sure to happen. Crude oil prices advanced successively on every day of the last week in January, until they were the highest since 1895. It is estimated that the Steel Corporation has an advantage of from \$3 to \$5 a ton in cost of output as compared with the independents, which shows the economy of extensive operations. Some of the independents are very large combinations. Future production must and will be on a large scale, because humanity will not submit to the cost of less economical methods.

The great expansion of the country's domestic and foreign business has been contemporary with and mostly due to the rise of its great corporations. The assumption that numerous small firms, while destroying one another, would be forced to concede low prices is erroneous, because they could produce nothing except at a comparatively high cost. Higher prices, lower wages, fewer employees, and numerous bankruptcies would be the only certain effects of a return to antediluvian methods.

A financial writer has truly said that three-fourths of the voters have an interest in the continued growth of the great banking, railroad, and industrial corporations; but unfortunately, his inference that they will vote in accordance with their interests is not warranted. The corporations, through the far-reaching and influential agencies they control, should first show the public where its true interests lie. Prize fights and divorce cases have the right of way in the only publications some of these voters now read, and the business interests should themselves furnish better information, if they wish to check the influence of the element that thinks with its lungs.

Give Prosperity a Chance.

THE high cost of living is partly due to manipulation of the prices of foodstuffs not controlled by trusts, excessive wages of certain classes of labor, and the high cost of politics. Proof of the immense profits of the retailers of farm products is continually in evidence. Mr. Tomato rides in an automobile, while Mr. Man takes a street car if he has the fare. Opposition to such exactions automatically takes the line of least resistance. In this country, municipal markets have been tried with some success.

The Bureau of Corporations spent more than \$100,000 each for its investigations of the Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and the American Tobacco Company. James J. Hill, as good a judge as any, pronounced its report of the Steel investigation worthless. A new law provides for the physical valuation of railroads. This will cost millions, and no two experts would be likely to agree as to the value of the properties. How can a valuation meet such an exigency as the railroads are now experiencing in their losses by the fearful Western floods, estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000? It would take years, and the valuation would therefore be obsolete by the time it was completed. Such expenses add much to the burden of taxation.

If American business problems are settled wisely, as desired by business men, foreign financiers will supply the capital for railroad extensions and other necessary development in the United States. If not, American capital in vast amounts may be driven abroad. Too many politicians are impelling this country toward the latter alternative, some in honest error, and others because they think their course popular and are telling themselves that President Wilson will not let things go wrong, because he is a gentleman and a scholar.

Since the demagogues commenced their war on our captains of industry, hundreds of thousands of Americans have emigrated to Canada, taking many millions of dollars with them, and an American corporation is about to build a \$20,000,000 plant in that country. Canada never had a money panic.

Let the people think!

The Cannery's Good Example.

THE characteristic overzeal of the American people has carried them off their feet in a good many things. We have had all sort of political and economic heresies, and are not yet out of that stage. There was great need of pure food laws and they have done a vast amount of good, but the alarmists saw here an opportunity and got to work. For example, they made people finicky about ice cream because it was not made of pure cream, and tried to make the people dissatisfied with wholesome oleomargarine. Deaths even were charged to candy and canned goods, which on investigation proved to be entirely erroneous. Such foolish agitation has made the people nervous and apprehensive.

At this opportune time the National Cannery and the Wholesale Grocers' Association decided to let the people know the real truth about canned goods and then set aside the week from March 31 to April 6 for instruction and demonstration concerning the healthfulness and comparative cheapness of all canned goods. "The intent of this plan," says Secretary John A. Greene, of the National Association of Retail Grocers "is to thoroughly demonstrate the value of canned goods to the consumers of the entire country, and to give them the privilege of purchasing an assortment of all such foods including fruits, vegetables, fish and meats, at practically wholesale prices. One of the objects sought to be obtained is to demonstrate the purity and healthfulness of canned foods and to prove the economy in the use of these foods as compared with winter stored fruits and vegetables. The liberal use of canned foods will materially reduce the cost of living."

While formerly preservatives were customarily and necessarily used in canning goods, scientific cooking and pure food laws have changed all this. No preservative or adulterant is now used. In most lines of canned goods the raw product is carefully graded, thus securing different prices to suit all pocketbooks, but in no way affecting the careful process of canning.

This action should have been taken long ago, and there might well be a canners' week every year. Not only so but every other line of business which is the subject of misrepresentation might adopt a similar course. Let business men educate the people, give the public all the facts and then appeal to the people for justice.

Let the people eat!

Wilson's Strength and Weakness.

WHAT will be the attitude of the Wilson administration toward the great foreign and domestic issues which beset the country? "Will the Democratic day of power turn out to be as brief now as it was in the case of Wilson's only Democratic predecessor of the past half a century?" These queries present themselves to the minds of millions of Democrats and Republicans all over the country to-day. In a considerable degree it may be said that the answer to the second query will depend on the sort of a response which the administration will make to the first one.

On the surface of things the situation is much more favorable for the Democrats in 1913 than it was in 1885, when Cleveland entered office the first time. Wilson is a man of larger mental equipment than Cleveland. He has a much better knowledge of past and present politics. In some degree at least the schoolmaster in him has been supplemented by the practical politician. Like Cleveland, previous to his entrance into the White House for the first time, Wilson has for two years been governor of a great state. While there he has dealt with some of the most troublesome questions which are before the country, and some of which will come before Congress early in his administration.

Wilson is also aided by the fact that his enemies have been and still are split near the middle, thus giving him by far the largest majority in the electoral college ever rolled up for a president in a contested election. So far as can be foretold at the present moment, the Republican rupture will continue through the State campaigns of 1913, and it may last, in one degree or another, through the congressional canvass of 1914. There was a feud among the Republicans in 1884 also, which had a large influence in giving the election to Cleveland. The Blaine-Conkling vendetta raged from the early days of Garfield in the White House, in 1881, through the congressional canvass of 1882, and into and through the campaign of 1884. It defeated Folger, an able and worthy man, for governor of New York in 1882 by 193,000, the largest plurality ever cast against a candidate for that office in any contested election in any State along to that time, and it turned the Republicans out of control in Congress in that year and placed the Democrats in power, thus hampering President Arthur to the end of his service, and discouraging all attempts to regain unity among the Republicans.

But the situation is a little worse for the Republicans now than it was then, so far as superficial indications go. Unlike the conditions when Cleveland went into office the first time, the Republican party is now a divided house. In the recent election Col. Roosevelt received a larger popular vote and many times a larger electoral vote than was cast for President Taft. The Roosevelt element, calling itself the Progressive party, says that it has abandoned the Republican party for good. The colonel says he aims to kill the Republican party, and to build up a new organization on its ruins. All that George William Curtis and the rest of the Mugwump bolters of 1884 started out to do was to defeat Blaine, and to compel their fellow Republicans in the future to nominate less objectionable men.

Naturally, while the Republican rupture retains anything like its present magnitude Democratic retention of power would appear to be easy. A special session of Congress is now on hand for it, however, in which tariff revision will be the chief issue. The tariff has hampered every party which has meddled with it in recent times. The McKinley act of 1890 defeated the Republicans in the Congressional canvass of that year and beat them in 1892 for the presidency and Congress. The Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894 was a leading cause of the Democratic overthrow in the Congressional campaign of that year and for the presidency in 1896. The Republican defeat for Congress in 1910 and for President in 1912 was due to the splits started among the Republicans in revising the tariff in 1909. The Republicans were saved from harm after the passage of the Dingley act in 1897 by the Spanish war of 1898, which turned the country's thoughts into an entirely new channel.

Right at the outset in their career the Democrats are

confronted with this disruptive issue, and as there is a broad divergence between the mild protectionism of a large element of the Southern wing of their party and the out and out free trade of the Bryan section, there are large possibilities for trouble in the extra session. In dealing with the finances, a subject on which the Democrats have been particularly erratic and unfortunate heretofore, a serious peril will confront Wilson. Then there is the Mexican question, which may have to be dealt with right at the beginning of the administration.

The country wishes President Wilson well, and hopes that he will succeed. Republicans as well as Democrats will judge him fairly. But he has a task on his hands which will reveal the metal of which he is made before the special session of Congress closes, four or five months hence.

The Plain Truth.

TELEPHONE! Give the telephone and telegraph credit for good work during the flood and tornado. When railroad bridges were carried away and tracks covered with water and all communication with stricken cities and villages cut off, the telephone and the telegraph were left to bring the appeals from the sufferers. Telephone stations at the flood limits were promptly established by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and thus the outside world was enabled to get authentic advices as to the extent of the disaster; advices that relieved the terrible suspense and that enabled relief parties to organize promptly to meet the needs of the sufferers. Thus are our higher civilization and the genius of invention combining to lessen human suffering and save human lives.

INCOME! Business men are now learning that a loss to our revenues occasioned by a reduction of the tariff on the foreign manufacturer is to be made up by an income tax on those of us who are smart enough to have an income. If an income tax could be levied on all incomes, large and small, as real estate taxes are levied without exemption, the people would learn the real meaning of the income tax and would be better able to decide whether they want it or not. It is said that Congressman Garner of Texas favors taxing small incomes at a small rate and larger incomes at a higher figure. Why make any discrimination? Why not let every one who has an income pay his tax? That would be the equitable method. It would not put the burden on a few of the most prosperous states—prosperous because of the industry, foresight and intelligence of their people.

INDEPENDENCE! A "Blue Sky Law" imported from Kansas and intended to protect the people from promoters of worthless securities is before the law-makers of New York. A lot of other laws intended to protect the people from things against which they could protect themselves, if they would only try, are also in process of incubation. Herbert Spencer, many years ago, sounded his note of warning against carrying the idea of paternalism in Government too far. He pointed out the danger of leading the people to believe that the Government can do everything for them, thus breaking down their independence, self-reliance and manhood. Oh, for a Governor who in a ringing message, vetoing some of these demagogic bills, would remind the people that strong men and women are not made by legislation, but that paternalism is the origin of the species known as "mollycoddles." A hint for Governor Sulzer.

QUAKER! We like the Quakers! They are peaceable, law-abiding, self-reliant, independent, modest and successful. They worship God in their own simple way and are perfectly willing that all the rest of the world should follow its leanings. So it has come to pass that the word Quaker is synonymous with sobriety, trustworthiness and integrity. Is it remarkable that in seeking a designation for meritorious products the word Quaker is sometimes used? And why not? Is it a mark of respect or disrespect? Certainly not the latter. Yet some are found advocating legislation to prevent the use of the word Quaker

as a trademark, under any and all circumstances. Haven't we sufficient legislation on our books? Can't we trust the people to discriminate as to the value of products regardless of their trademarks? If we begin by one such law, where shall we end? How many other foolish notions will be thrust upon the Legislature? Leave our good Quaker friends alone. They are never disturbers of the public peace.

UNFAIR! General Grant once said that the way to secure the repeal of a bad law was by its strict enforcement. When the people come to realize that a law is bad, they are only too ready to have it stricken from the statute books. New Jersey, in its frenzy of opposition to the corporations, recently passed a number of bills to regulate so-called trusts. One of these bills makes it unlawful for any one producing or selling a commodity to sell it at different prices in different parts of the state. The Standard Oil Company sold kerosene at its refinery at Bayonne, at 8½¢ a gallon. The freight rate to Trenton is .41 cents per gallon so the rate for kerosene at Trenton was made the Bayonne price with the freight rate added, in order to comply exactly with the law. We are surprised to learn that Governor Fielder objects to this. We understood that he was in favor of the law, as were, no doubt, a good many of the people of Trenton, who, because of an ill-considered statute, are now paying more for their kerosene than they formerly did. Bust the trusts and let the people rule!

HURRY! What is to be done with the tariff should be done quickly. It is said that President Wilson wishes to agree with the leaders in Congress upon a tariff bill that will be known as the administration's measure and, as such, will be promptly passed by the help of a Democratic caucus. We hope this is true. We have heard talk of this kind before. We heard it during the Cleveland administration. In fact we have had promises of a short session every time an extra gathering of Congress has been called. But these promises have always failed and it will be most unusual if the present special session should finish its work before midsummer. The statement that the Democratic representatives from Louisiana will oppose every effort for free sugar is suggestive. It means that Democratic Congressmen from states with industries that have expanded because of the protective tariff will not care to vote for legislation that will endanger these industries. The people would not stand for it and this is a time when the people rule. It does not look like plain sailing for a radical tariff bill. The statement that President Wilson proposes to move slowly, carefully and conservatively in this matter does highest credit to his political sagacity. We hope it is authentic.

REGISTER! When the waters poured over Dayton, O., with its thousand factories and its 40,000 working people, the place of refuge for the homeless was the National Cash Register Company's factory fortunately located on high ground. Here a thousand refugees were housed, given lodging and something to eat while the head of the great industry, Mr. John H. Patterson, and members of his family were out in boats rescuing the drowning and helping the helpless. At the same time, Mr. Lee E. Olwell of the Cash Register Company was in New York hastily organizing a relief train, loading it with medicine, food and supplies and securing a special right of way so that relief might be given promptly to Dayton. The news dispatches, reporting the splendid work of this great industrial corporation spoke with unmeasured praise of the promptness and effectiveness with which the help was rendered. This is but one instance of many of a similar nature. The flood-swept section is a great industrial center. Wherever a factory was spared by the surging waters its doors were freely opened as a refuge for those who had no other place of shelter. Nor did the railroads fail to co-operate. Their cars, their depots and offices, wherever available, were freely given as resting places for wanderers from the storm. What an answer all this conveys to the frenzied outcries of the loud-mouthed demagogues against our captains of industry!

No More Rations

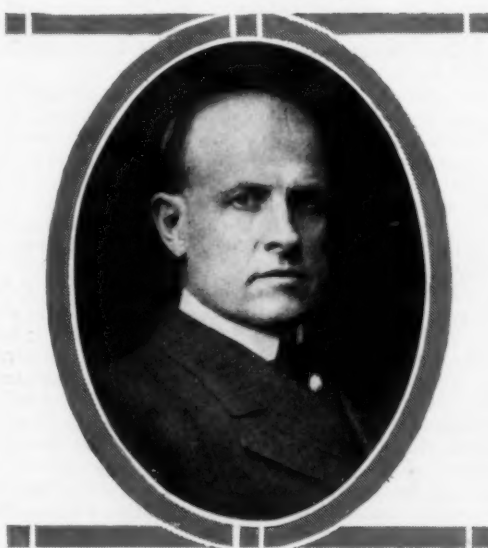
Putting the Mob Makers on Short Feed

By G. W. POST

THE campaign of protest against mob-making, business-killing, hate-fermenting newspapers and magazines has enlisted great numbers of thoughtful men. Immediately following the publication of the first article in *LESLIE'S* entitled "The Fool Who Feeds the Monster," illustrated by the picture of the business man shoveling gold into the maw of an octopus branded "muck-raking press," my mail was heavily packed with letters from business men and newspapers almost unanimous in their expressions of intent to immediately join the movement.

A considerable percentage of the letters from the chiefs of business enterprises which used newspapers and magazines for advertising purposes requested that a list of mob-pandering publications be furnished them. Other letters, particularly from publishers, furnished the names of various newspapers and magazines known to be of the class under consideration.

There are reasons why I cannot undertake to compile a list of this class of publications for distribution to others. Each business man and advertiser should have some one in his employ who will scan the pages of publications and report to the chief the names of those unworthy to receive money to be in turn used for destroying public confidence. I have adopted this policy, and when our inspector passes to my



desk a publication that is clearly shown to be on the side of class-hatred, we very promptly mail to the publisher the following stock letter, and we cut off the flow of money immediately, cost what it may in short-time rate or any other penalty:

"Gentlemen,—Your paper teaches a general hatred toward thrifty citizens and works itself up to a more or less steady flow of maudlin hysterical sympathy with violent strikers who assault independent workmen and attempt to destroy industries which supply the means of livelihood for them. Instead of treating industrial questions in a calm, judicial manner, looking toward peace, you inflame the emotional elements and cultivate class hatred.

"We consider such a newspaper a menace to the peace of a community and consequently feel that it would be wrong for us to further contribute money to such a publication to be used in carrying out the kind of a campaign indicated. Therefore, we have decided to discontinue any advertising appropriation for your publication. Please cancel our contract to take effect to-day."

The time has come when every thrifty man from the single householder up to the head of the largest industry must actively guard the hearthstone, not only of the family home, but of the business home. The time for easy indifference has passed, and the right-minded man will no more pay out money to these mob-producing, peace-destroying outlaws than would the owner of an ancient castle pass out powder or battering rams to an enemy.

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Will Wilson Win Our Way in China?

Has Japan been making a catspaw of the United States?

By GUY MORRISON WALKER

EDITOR'S NOTE:—GUY MORRISON WALKER, the writer of this article, is one of the best known authorities on China. Mr. Walker's father, the Reverend Wilbur F. Walker, D.D., was for thirty-five years a missionary in Peking and Tientsin, and ten years of Mr. Walker's own youth were spent in North China. He has just returned from a trip through China and Japan, where his many friends among the Chinese and American residents have given him exceptional opportunities for learning conditions and the feeling among the people. Mr. Walker's article on China, "The Klondike of the World," published in Leslie's Weekly, January 27th, 1900, was the first serious attempt to attract American capital to the opportunities in China. A copy of this article is on file in the State Department at Washington, and had a large influence in stimulating Secretary Knox's desire to promote American interests in China. Mr. Walker was consulted by President McKinley during the Boxer troubles. In 1909 the appointment of Mr. Walker as United States Minister to China was strongly urged by many leading public men because of his peculiar fitness for the post. During his recent trip to China, he was consulted by Doctor Sun Yat Sen, Director of Chinese Railways, who urged Mr. Walker to give up his trip and remain in Shanghai as his expert railway and financial adviser.

On March 18th President Wilson announced that our Government would no longer support the Six-Power loan proposition to China, and the American group of bankers, deprived of government support, immediately announced their withdrawal from the international group that has been attempting to force this proposition upon China. In this connection a few salient facts should be recalled.

Almost simultaneously in 1904, representatives of the British-Chinese syndicate and of the China Investment and Construction Company asked of the Chinese Government a concession for the building of a railroad from the City of Hankow westward into the far interior of China, but to these requests the Chinese Government replied declaring that: "It had no intention of making further loans with foreigners but proposed to do her own railroad construction in the future." Adding, however, in its reply, that: "If in the future China decided to ask for foreign help in the construction of this Railway, Americans would be given equal participation therein with the British."

China, however, took no immediate steps looking toward the construction of this railroad, and in 1907 the panic here seriously impaired the financial standing of the American Company that had applied for this concession. In 1908 the Chinese Government resumed negotiations with the British Syndicate and when the fact became known the French and German Governments demanded equal participation in the loan and this was consented to by the British Syndicate and a contract with the Chinese Government was signed June 6th, 1909. The right of the American Syndicate for equal participation in this loan was ignored. The right of Americans, however, to participate in this loan, was well known.

Huntington Wilson, who has just resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of State because of the President's action, was connected with the American Legation at Tokio from 1897 up to the middle of 1906, when he returned to America to take a place in the State Department. Willard Straight had been a correspondent of Reuter's Agency and the Associated Press in Tokio during 1904 and 1905 while Huntington Wilson was Secretary of the American Embassy at that place.

In 1906, after Huntington Wilson had returned to America and taken the place of Third Assistant Secretary of State, Willard Straight was appointed Consul-General to Mukden, which position kept him in constant touch with Peking. In November of 1908 Willard Straight was called to Washington by the State Department as Acting Chief of the Division of Far East Affairs. In January, 1909, Huntington Wilson was appointed and confirmed as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. Almost immediately thereafter Mr. Wilson withdrew his acceptance of his appointment to the Argentine Republic and accepted instead an appointment as Second Assistant Secretary of State. On June 8th, 1909, three months after the appointment of Huntington Wilson as Second Assistant Secretary of State and only two days after the closing of the Hankow-Szechuen Loan Agreement between the Chinese Government and the British-French-and-German representatives, Willard Straight resigned his place in the Diplomatic Service and announced that he had become the representative of an American Group that would demand participation in this loan on the strength of China's promise that "Americans should participate equally therein with the British." Backed by the American State Department, this demand made in behalf of the American Group was speedily assented to by the British, French and German participants.

At once, negotiations were taken up with China looking to the remaking of the contract for the purpose of admitting the new group. The original loan desired by China was only \$27,500,000, but, with the admission of the American Group to the negotiations, this amount was raised to \$30,000,000, and it was understood that the Americans should participate to the amount of one-fourth, giving each member of the Four-Power Group \$7,500,000 of the loan. These negotiations consumed most of the time from the middle of 1909 till the middle of 1910. During this period, an attempt was made to convince China that she needed \$50,000,000 more with which to reform her currency. This raised the amount to be loaned to China to \$80,000,000, or \$20,000,000 for each of the Four-Power Group. Then came Secretary Knox's proposal to neutralize the railroads of Manchuria and it was proposed to lend China an additional \$50,000,000 for this purpose.



GUY MORRISON WALKER.
One of the best known authorities on China who defends President Wilson's attitude on the Chinese loan. Mr. Walker has lived many years in China and is fully conversant with that country's affairs.



HUNTINGTON WILSON
First Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, who resigned because of President Wilson's abandonment of Secretary of State Knox's policy regarding China.



PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Yuan Shih Kai, the leading statesman of his nation, who vainly strove to preserve the Manchu dynasty and who, after its downfall, was elected chief executive of his great country.



DR. SUN YAT SEN.
Who worked for years to overthrow Manchu domination, who acted as provisional president of the new republic, before Yuan Shih Kai's election. He is now director of Chinese railways.

This proposition forced Russia and Japan to realize the political importance of these financial negotiations and they thereupon insisted upon being allowed to participate therein, although it was notorious that neither had any funds out of which to supply their share of the proposed loan.

The political character of the proposed loan from this time on became more prominent, and successive proposals were made until it was insisted by the Six-Power Group that China needed loans aggregating \$300,000,000 and they proposed to force upon China the acceptance of this enormous sum, which the Chinese not only did not want, but which they plainly did not need, and for much of which they could have no possible use. The negotiations developed into an effort upon the part of the Six-Power Group to force upon China a loan so large that she would not be able to handle it. With the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the disturbances attendant upon the establishment of the Republic the demands of the Six-Power Group increased and as the financial needs of the Republic became pressing their conditions became more exacting. Under the pretense of asking for necessary safeguards the group insisted upon the right to administer the sources of revenue that were to be pledged as security for the loans, and further the right to expend the proceeds of the loans themselves, nominally, for the purpose of preventing Chinese "graft," but really in order to prevent China from using any part of the loans to develop her army and navy and so make herself able to protect herself from coercion and encroachment.

The proposition of the Six-Power Group for their loan to China—which President Wilson has just repudiated—far from being calculated to preserve the integrity of China was clearly a scheme to take from China the last vestige of self-government—for it required a surrender to foreign control of practically every source of national revenue. The plan could have had no other object than the parceling out of China, financially first and politically afterward, between the participating powers. This is plain, from the

difficulty that the participating powers always have had among themselves as to which of the different branches of revenue and control should be allotted to the several powers. Each power realized that the power to whose national or representative was allotted the administration or control of any particular territory or source of revenue would thereby ultimately by a sort of process of foreclosure come into the possession of that territory or source of revenue. This was understood by the Chinese, and so bitter was the opposition of the people to the proposal, that at least two Ministers of Finance have, when the pressure from the participating powers became too great to be longer withstood, resigned their positions rather than take the responsibility of accepting such terms. It was freely stated to me while in Peking, that should any Minister of Finance dare to accept in behalf of China the proposals of the Six-Power Group his action would be followed not only by the fall of the Ministry of which he was a part, but also by his own summary execution or assassination as a traitor to his country.

The particularly obnoxious feature of the six-power proposition was that in order to enable them to drive their bargain with the Chinese Government it was necessary to forbid any offering of money to the Chinese Government from any other source that would tend to relieve China from the onerous conditions attempted to be imposed upon her by the Six-Power Group. The instructions from the Six-Powers to their resident Ministers were peremptory, and I

saw a letter in Shanghai, signed by our American Minister, in which he said that: "His instructions from the State Department in Washington were mandatory and required him not only to support the proposals of the Six-Power Group but to discountenance any proposition from any other source until the Six-Power Proposition had been accepted by China." Bankers outside of the Six-Power Group who attempted to lend money to China, were warned by their home governments to desist under penalty of the displeasure of their governments. I was told, however, that the attitude of our Government in the loan matter was personally obnoxious to our Minister, and that while he obeyed the letter of his instructions in his public negotiations he privately advised and encouraged the Chinese Ministry not to accept the terms. This information came to me in so many different ways that I feel that there

can hardly be any doubt of its substantial correctness. This is the proposition, supported by the last administration, that President Wilson has by his action, repudiated.

The Chinese people have always counted upon the United States as their best friend, and they could not understand why this country, which has never before attempted to hold up China for anything, should for the first time in the history of its intercourse with China join the European Powers in attempting to coerce her in the matter of the Six-Power loan. Frequent regret was expressed, not only by the Chinese, whom I met, but also by practically every American resident in China, that our Government could not see its way to break loose from the Six-Power Group and by recognizing the Chinese Republic give it that moral support which they felt China was entitled to on account of her efforts to follow in our footsteps. I encouraged my Chinese friends to believe that President Wilson would do this immediately upon his inauguration, and there is no doubt that the Chinese Minister of Finance has done everything in his power for the past six months to postpone final action on the proposed loan until the new administration could have an opportunity to act. President Wilson's action, therefore, in withdrawing Government support from the Six-Power Group has realized China's most earnest hopes, and will revive the faith of the Chinese people in the fairness and disinterested friendship of the American people.

The prevention of the recognition of the Chinese Republic is chiefly charged to Japan. Particularly, because, at the present time Japan is being swept by a strong anti-military spirit. The burden of taxation imposed on the people by the so-called "Elder Statesmen," in order to keep up their naval and military program, has become almost unbearable. And not only do the people freely discuss the matter, but the newspapers are full of protests. The rapid increase of education since the Russian War and the great growth of trade have been teaching the people not only their rights, but also their powers, and it was this that

(Continued on page 400.)

Revolutionizing Our Mining Towns

By EDWARD M. THIERRY. With Photographs by the Author

"A MINING town!" Your mind depicts a desolate scene; it is as though you had gone to the dictionary to find out the meaning of the word "desolation" and the definition was: "A mining town."

It is unfortunate you who read this could not have been with me as I traveled through the Connellsville coke region, where the H. C. Frick Coke Company alone produces about one-fourth of the coke consumed in the United States—the "distilled coal" that is the mainspring of industrial progress, for it drives the wheels and fires the furnaces of mills and factories.

You would have found, as I did, a vast difference in your mind's interpretation. I saw mining towns—where coal is mined and coke is made from it—and looked in vain for the desolation one hears about. In summer they are garden spots. And they ought to be, for this coke company has been working to make them so for twenty years or more.

The older employees can tell the histories of the scores of towns that comprise this single company's holdings in

workmen to the conservatively estimated figure of over \$250,000 in a single year. I am citing just one year's showing as an example; it is illustrative of two decades' progressivism.

A quarter of a million dollars represented the value of garden truck raised during 1912 as the result of the encouragement given by the company. One who has made a study of the so-called high cost of living problems knows what this was worth to the thousands of families that benefited. The man who conceived the garden idea knew what it was worth; that's



Swimming-pool at one of the mines.



Miners' homes, with children's playground.

Western Pennsylvania. Combined they make a story of increasing betterment, something new almost every year. Here is where the garden idea originated and where employer first thought of the highest form of safety for employees. Most of the big industries and railroads have safety bureaus now, but the Frick Company has the record of having originated the idea and first put it into operation.

My trip happened at a time when one could see and appreciate the results of the most recent work in maintaining the 100 per cent. standard of the towns. Because capital wants labor to enjoy even more fully the fruits of its toil, a fortune has been spent in improving more than three score towns. I was told by employees that this work alone was begun two years ago and because of the immense task in covering so many points it would take another two years to complete the undertaking.

Imagine a strip of rolling country, about sixty miles long and more than three miles wide, dotted with more than one hundred small towns—the whole quite as large as some of the tiny nations of the Old World; imagine a small army of builders, masons, artisans invading about seventy of these towns—starting at one end and sweeping through to the other, tearing down, remodeling, re-making, improving, building over to order these separate communities that are the life and of the life of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

This is the Connellsville coke region—almost two hundred square miles—of which the greater part is controlled by this company and peopled by its employees. This is the army of rebuilders that, figuratively, is keeping things shining. It is the army of efficiency, promoting it among men and their families because the standards of home life are high. Obviously there is efficiency in the mines and at the ovens.

This sort of uplift work began years ago. It was going on even before the present company was organized because the men who have been responsible for its success since knew conditions as they were at the beginning of the industry. The company has been the means of enriching more than 18,000 employees and their families morally and materially; through it all there has been an incentive to thrift and an impetus to industry. In dollars and cents, excluding all these other things, the company has been the direct means of increasing the wealth of its

why he put his idea into practice. He is Thomas Lynch, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and his idea was born of a consciousness that the living standards of to-day are higher than those of a generation ago.

One doesn't have to take anybody's word for this; it can be seen in a trip through the Frick towns. I traveled through Cokedom in an automobile—a long, winding, interesting ride that presented a kaleidoscopic view of a series of pretty little towns, mile after mile of ovens and hundreds of tipples marking the mines that honeycomb the



A baseball team of young workmen.

region. Such a trip in the summer time is worth while; up and down shaded streets, along cement sidewalks, past substantial little cottages—here are things one wouldn't expect to see. Flowers bloom in front and back yards, and there are cultivated gardens everywhere. Each house has a garden plot and the harvest awaits the men, down in the mines or before the ovens, to return for a profitable evening of the kind of work that really isn't work after all.

It really appears as though the officials of the company sought to attain perfection in safe, healthful, pleasant work in comfortable surroundings, and then, somewhat as an

afterthought, set about the production of coke. In reality that conception is not greatly overdrawn, for it is plain that the officials realize their duty to the workingman, and in the best interests of industry and humanity they are improving both.

Inquiry also developed that the company is paying the highest wages ever known in the coke region. On April 1, 1912, a voluntary raise of seven and a half per cent. went into effect, a total surprise to over 20,000 men who benefited. The town improvement campaign was beginning its second year and thousands of dollars were going where there would be no financial return. The company has torn down, replaced or removed hundreds of dwellings, put down miles of concrete drains to promote sanitary welfare, built miles of neat fences and laid miles of concrete sidewalks. The latter might have been incongruous many years ago, but these are modern days. There are over seven thousand houses and hundreds with running water and electric light. Under outside houses the company has placed cement vaults, with sewer connections. For those tenants who have cows, chickens or pigs it has built stables, coops and pens on the rear of the lots. It has planted thousands of shade-trees and made beautiful lawns and pretty park spots of waste land.

The lot of every householder has been increased so that each may have lawns and truck gardens of considerable size. One of the more recent innovations is a stimulant to the interest and energy of tenants, the awarding each year of valuable prizes for the best lawns, flowers and gardens in each town. One sees many churches and schools, and inquiry about them brings the intelligence that the company helped to build and donated sites for them in the interest of the spiritual and educational welfare of employees and their families. The company provides financial relief for disabled workmen, pensions for those who have rendered years of service and death benefits when they die.

That the company believes in sufficient recreation is demonstrated by the innumerable parks provided for the people, playgrounds for the children, baseball diamonds for the boys and young men and a swimming pool that is an experimental wedge to another improvement. There is developed a wholesome spirit of athletic rivalry in the Frick League of Baseball Clubs and in the gymnasiums where basketball league games are played. Then there are tennis courts and other sports where amusements rule. From the manner in which the baseball league is operated it is plain that the money was not spent so much for the enjoyment of the men who play as for the thousands who watch the games.

Ability to anticipate is one of the chief virtues of the company and its officials. It was aptly phrased when a man, not at all connected with the H. C. Frick Coke Company, said that it wasn't exactly the whole

(Continued on page 393.)



A plant at Connellsville, where the hum of industry never ceases.

People Talked About



WOMEN WHO HELP TO RUN A CITY

Woman's Civic Commission, appointed by Mayor Hunt of Cincinnati, to promote the welfare of the women and children of the city. The Commission will establish more playgrounds for children; provide young folks with recreation under proper conditions; and devise entertainments for women and children. Right to left: Mrs. S. Stark, Miss C. B. Jordan, Mrs. G. E. Sibbet, Mrs. G. Twitchell, Miss Anna Laws, Mrs. H. Hoffmeister, Mrs. G. Kerper, Miss E. McVen. In the background is Mayor Hunt.



A RARE AND VALUED PORTRAIT.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as she appeared in 1884 before she became the wife of the President, and while she was visiting a friend in Concord, N. H.



CHINA'S AMERICAN ADVISER.

Frank Johnson Goodnow, Professor of Administrative Law at Columbia University, New York, whom China has recently honored by appointing him as legal adviser in the reform of the constitution of the new republic.



COURT DUTY FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

An all-woman jury which served in Judge Kennan's department of the Superior Court of Spokane County at Spokane, Wash. Women have been serving on juries for the past year since Washington went for equal suffrage, but this is said to be the first all-woman jury on the Pacific Coast. The women made efficient jurors.



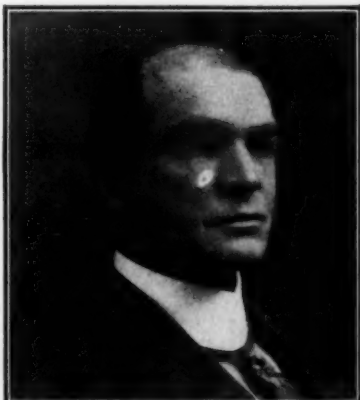
A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD MAN.

Alfred H. Smith, who was recently made Senior Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. He began as a messenger boy and rose to his present office at the age of 49.



BRYAN'S RIGHT HAND

John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, New York, who was recently appointed as counsellor of the State Department at Washington.



A PREVENTER OF FLOODS.

John A. Fox, of Memphis, Tenn., who has just been made Secretary-Director of the Mississippi Valley Interstate Levee Association. He will take charge of the work of awakening the nation to the need of flood prevention.



A PUBLIC OFFICIAL'S LARGE FAMILY

Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois, photographed with his wife and ten children. This is said to be the largest gubernatorial family in the United States. Governor Dunne is a democrat and was elected to his present office last November. He was formerly a Judge of the Circuit Court in Cook County, Ill., and afterward Mayor of Chicago.

Diseases Already or Almost Conquered

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

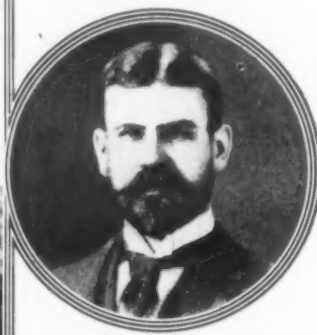
EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article is a brief résumé of the most notable victories of scientific medicine against epidemics and scourges. It will be followed by a second article on "The Yet Unconquered Diseases."



DR. CHARLES W. STILES.
His work, in conjunction with Major Ashford, Army Medical Corps, in Porto Rico made the hookworm campaign possible.



THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, NEW YORK CITY.
Here Dr. Simon Flexner conquered cerebro-spinal meningitis and Dr. Alexis Carrel has done his epoch-making work in surgery. Many other investigations of world-wide importance are now in progress.



DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR.
Who lost his life in the final victory that made possible the eradication of yellow fever.

THE best point of view is from the battlements of the diseases that have already been conquered. It is not too much to say that the following scourges have been robbed of their terrors:

(1) Small-pox was undermined a little more than a hundred years ago, on the day when Jenner inoculated his little son with the virus and proved that vaccination would prevent small-pox. At that time one of every fourteen persons in the world died of the disease. It exists to-day only in isolated regions where compulsory vaccination cannot yet be enforced.

(2) Typhus or "spotted fever" used to be one of the world's terrible epidemics and every large city in Europe trembled at the mention of the name. To-day the name has almost disappeared and the enemy lurks in only a few hiding-places, though it is one of the most highly contagious of all.

(3) Appendicitis, which has existed under various names so long as the appendix itself, is no longer to be feared. While, like a sharpshooter, it occasionally picks off a victim, its onslaughts are readily checked. This is a triumph of the surgical corps, made possible by two scientific achievements. In 1846, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, the first operation under ether was performed by skeptical surgeons and the successful outcome made painless surgery a fact. Then, between 1867 and 1878, Sir Joseph Lister solved the problem of aseptical surgery, which has made it possible for almost any part of the body to be operated upon safely. The victory over appendicitis thereby secured is merely typical of a large number of surgical diseases which are now no longer on the fatal list.

(4) Lock-jaw was subdued on the day when a Japanese investigator named Kitaso evolved his anti-tetanic serum. While it is not yet perfected, the occurrence of the dread disease after operations and accidents is no longer a nightmare.

(5) Hydrophobia has also been robbed of its terrors by the Pasteur Institute of Paris and its branches throughout the world. Even in the early stage of experimentation, 1,103 cases were treated in Paris in 1902 with only two deaths.

(6) Diphtheria has ravaged the earth since the days of the Babylonian Talmud and longer. But a patient named Klebs and another named Loeffler finally identified the bacillus, and a third investigator (Behring) produced the first antitoxin in 1895. Up to that time the death-rate was from 30 to 50 per cent. To-day, diphtheria is to be feared only in places where the serum is not quickly available.

(7) Yellow fever is a conquest of the medical department of the United States Army. It has a frightful record, with a mortality reaching to 85 per cent. The epidemic of 1878 alone is said to have caused the United States a money loss of \$100,000,000. From 1853 to 1900, in the city of Havana, Cuba, 35,952 lives are known to have been lost.

The victory came at the close of the Spanish-American War. Drs. Walter Reed, Carroll, and Lazear deserve the chief credit. First, they built a small house, screened from mosquitoes, and furnished it with clothing and bedding taken from yellow-fever patients. Physicians and volunteer soldiers lived in it for several weeks and proved that the disease was not contagious. Then a second house was built, with clean linen inside—but inhabited by mosquitoes which had bitten yellow fever patients. Thirteen soldiers volunteered for the test; ten of them were stricken, and Dr. Lazear died. But the blame for yellow fever was now fastened on the stegomyia mosquito, and Major (now Colonel) Gorgas soon cleared Havana of the scourge once for all.

(8) Cerebro-spinal meningitis has been conquered by Dr. Simon Flexner, of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Guinea-pigs and monkeys were first inoculated with the disease and then cured with the serum that had been worked out. When applied to human patients it had the same happy effect, except in a few cases where it could not be administered early. An epidemic can now be controlled within twenty-four hours of its first appearance in a community.

Passing now to the enemies that are besieged but which have not surrendered, we come to the most hopeful era that the world has yet known. Scientific medicine is working from one side of the world around to the other in an earnest effort to fix the causes of diseases and work out a means of prevention and cure. Here are some of the Adrianople of scientific medicine, whose surrender is inevitable:

(1) Diseases of infancy have been greatly reduced. The mortality of very young children has always been high, but new methods of treatment, new systems of feeding, and systematic education of mothers in hygiene have worked wonders. All this, however, is but the beginning; another generation will see the fruition.

(2) Malaria is gradually disappearing from the United States and is now regarded with little more seriousness than a bad cold. In tropical regions, however, it attacks with such malignity that it is often fatal, especially when in the form of "blackwater fever," as along the West Coast of Africa. It is caused by parasites which attack the red cells in the blood-stream, and the infection is only through the bite of the anopheles mosquito—all the old-fashioned theories about miasma, excavation of fresh earth, and so on having been exploded. Laveran, a French surgeon in Algiers, made this discovery first. The onslaught may be prevented by destroying the mosquito or by screening the houses absolutely against them. But complete victory cannot be secured until the anopheles tribe is entirely exterminated, which is an achievement not easily accomplished.

(3) Tuberculosis, one of the most deadly enemies of the race, has been doomed since 1881, when Koch demonstrated it to be due to the presence of a bacillus and abolished the old idea that it was hereditary. Already the mortality in this country has been reduced at least fifty per cent. by hygienic methods, while thousands of lives have at the same time been saved by modern methods of treatment. Scarcely a year has passed since 1881 without an announcement of the long-expected serum that would eradicate the disease, but up to the present moment that hope has been vain. The disease can be controlled and, in many cases, cured; but it is not yet possible to annihilate it.

(4) The bubonic plague, one of the most frightful scourges of the Far East, is now fighting in its last ditch. The records show that in the fourteenth century it swept away twenty-five million people, and so late as 1910 it killed 27,000 Hindus in a single week. It is one of the deadliest of all scourges, with a mortality of 80 or 90 per cent., and is commonly referred to as "the black death." In 1894 a Japanese investigator, named Kitaso, discovered the micro-organism that causes it. It is transmitted by the rat-flea. In all the cities of British India to-day the medical officers are continuously busy with their rat-catching brigades. The native is supremely indifferent to the efforts put forth in his behalf, but the rat catching goes forward week after week without intermission. And every month that passes brings nearer the ultimate day when bubonic plague will be as rare as small-pox.

(5) The hookworm disease, due to a small parasite that usually enters the blood through abrasions in the feet of bare-footed peoples, has recently been identified as the

cause of death to thousands and the cause of the inefficiency of millions in semi-tropical and tropical regions. Most of the listlessness of the Southern States and Porto Rico has been traced to this cause by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and Major B. K. Ashford, of the United States Army. Extended investigations have shown it to extend all around the globe between certain degrees of latitude. The lack of virility and energy in the 300,000,000 of India, for instance, is believed to be due primarily to the hookworm.

Of all the scourges of the race, none is so simply and cheaply cured as this. The ailment itself may be eradicated from an individual in a day or a few days, but the hygienic conditions must also be revolutionized to prevent a recurrence. The remarkable discoveries of Dr. Stiles came early to the attention of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and he promptly set aside more than a million dollars to eliminate the hookworm from the South. This is being rapidly accomplished, and the same benefactor is now preparing to exterminate it from the whole earth. One of the first activities of The Rockefeller Foundation (which now asks for a Federal charter, with an endowment limited to a hundred million dollars) will be directed against the hookworm.

(6) Typhoid fever, the great scourge of the world's armies, kills from 35,000 to 40,000 Americans every year, in spite of the advances of scientific medicine in the treatment of the patients. During the Spanish-American War, one soldier of every five in the great encampments contracted the disease. In the British army, during the South African War, there were 57,684 cases, with 8,225 deaths—more than a thousand more than the deaths from wounds received in battle. Typhoid as a disease of cities is now being overcome by hygienic methods and by the campaign for exterminating the house-fly, but it is still an enemy greatly to be feared.

So far as men in the world's armies and navies are concerned, however, the victory over typhoid has been won. In 1899 a French professor had prepared an anti-typhoid vaccine and tested it on his pupils; then it was tried on volunteers in the French army. Much later, the vaccination method was introduced into the American army. Major Russell, who is professor of bacteriology in the U. S. Army Medical School, now announces that typhoid has been practically eliminated from both army and navy by compulsory vaccination. Its severest test occurred recently along the Mexican border, the American soldiers remaining immune in a region where from one-fourth to one-third of the Mexican army succumbed. The vaccine has not been perfected and three successive inoculations are now required; but it is only a question of time until every man may protect himself from typhoid as easily as from small-pox.

(7) Syphilis, whether inherited or contracted, is next to leprosy in the terror of its effects and in the hopelessness of speedy relief. While it is yet unconquered, its days are numbered. The remarkable success of Ehrlich (a success said to have been assisted by a grant from The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research) is no longer a news item in the daily papers, but the work is going steadily forward in many great centers. The Rockefeller Institute is one of these, but a number of years must elapse before final victory can be proclaimed by any one. The possibility of recurrence of the disease must be eliminated, as well as the visible effects. We shall probably be living, most of us, when that announcement is made.

(8) Infantile paralysis has always been one of the most mysterious diseases—sometimes making its first appearance years after the victim has passed the stage of infancy. Dr. Simon Flexner, of The Rockefeller Institute, has made remarkable progress in his research into its causation and his work may eventually lead to its elimination from the list of human antagonists. But at the present time the most that can be said is that infantile paralysis is besieged.

(9) Snake-bite is not a disease of consequence in the United States, but 12,000 people a year die in India from that cause alone. The most hopeless fact about it is its

(Continued on page 397.)



SERUM INOCULATION TO PREVENT HYDROPHOBIA.
A group of patients in the New York City branch of the Pasteur Institute, with a physician inoculating a man with the protective serum that has saved so many lives.

The Sacred Furnace of Chinatown

By U. M. QUIMBY

TOURISTS who rambled through the narrow streets of the old Oriental Quarter of San Francisco searched for curiosities in the streets and shops, thinking, perhaps, that luck would favor them with one of those crimson slips of Chinese writing which rumor said it was lucky for anyone to find in the debris in the street. Rags, bottles, fish heads naturally would be thrown into the waste, but it would be safe to wager that not one scrap of paper with those little curious and ornamental characters of the Oriental type could be found. One might step into a shop and make some trifling purchase. The package would be wrapped in a newspaper, but not a Chinese paper. Chinese papers were not used for such ignominious purposes. The queer little characters might disclose unpleasant things; for instance, Highbinder murder, or perhaps a tartly worded "please remit," or a bit of family gossip, or a scandal in high life. But regardless of the import of the writing or print, in Chinese characters it was sacred, because Confucius used the same manner of writing to give the world the words of wisdom which immortalized his name.

To destroy a written or printed Chinese letter is, in the opinion of Chinamen, sacrilege. To step upon one is an insult. The writing may simply be an address on an envelope, but even that is sacred. Letters which enter into the names of the Chinese saints have been revered from immemorial times. The fact that the Chinese characters were used by his ancestors renders them sacred to the Chinaman. When Ah Sing ambles into a shop with a keen appetite to get a steaming slice of pig roasted whole, which hangs in the doorway so temptingly brown, he does not get it on a plate wrapped in an ordinary newspaper, but in a plain brown paper of the American type. "Why don't you use a Chinese newspaper?" I asked a shopkeeper. "What, get pig's grease on a Chinese newspaper," replied the English-speaking Chinaman. "I should say not. But an American newspaper, that is different. The American papers are put to every ignominious use. You even tread upon them without a thought, which is one of the highest insults a Chinaman can offer to the memories of his ancestors."

"We cannot understand the Americans' indifference to the print and writing of their country," remarked Mr. Fing of the Baptist church, on Sacramento street. "We see you wrapping packages with your journals, cleaning windows, kindling fires. Also your streets are littered with newspapers, letters, and all kinds of literature. Some are swept up and tucked into the garbage cans to be thrown into the dumps, without even a thought. Also you cast your letters into the waste basket, or throw them into the grates to mingle with the ashes of other debris. We would no more grind our heel on a paper than we would on the photographed face of a dear friend. Has not the writing of your country been handed down from your great men or saints? You would not deface your Bible. Why, then, wantonly destroy letters and manuscripts which, from another point of view, are sacred."

"All Chinese letters and discarded papers are folded and placed in a clean receptacle, to await the arrival of the collector, who comes three times in every seven days. This collector begins work in the early morning. He calls



THE SACRED FURNACE IN ACTION.
Its custodian burning the day's collection of Chinese letters and papers contained in the bags which cover the floor.

at every Chinese dwelling and takes what has been deposited in the receptacle. For his services, if the party feels able to pay, he gets 25 cents, but those who cannot do this save their letters, etc., just the same. For the Gods of Mon War do not exclude the poor. Aristocracy has no influence in the sacred furnace. The script from the Emperor would make no purer blaze than would the laundry list from the poorest resident. The perfumed and tinted paper mingles with the carmine slips which advertise a brand of preserved ginger."

"Is the keeping of the sacred furnace a law?" I asked. "Not a statute," he replied, "but a custom handed down by our ancestors thousands of years ago and observed wherever there are a number of our countrymen. In Canton, or any of the large cities of China, a number of sacred furnaces are required to handle all the cast-off literature. The Emperor has his private joss house, and from this are conveyed all the royal letters and burned by a priest, and the ashes are taken to the sea, the same as they are here, and emptied into the swift running tide."

The Mon War Shur was a lodge composed of about 150 of the most influential residents of Chinatown organized and maintained for the purpose of paying reverence to the memory of Confucius. This organization had established a sacred furnace for the formal and orderly destruction of Chinese letters and papers. With others I paid a visit to the furnace. It was in an old-fashioned domicile on the fringe of Chinatown and was a sort of an oven affair, built of brick, about five feet in height and four in width. Facing the furnace on the opposite side of the room was the altar of the private joss of the club. From the open bars over the door rose the fumes of the devil-dispersing incense and behind the bolts were the sacred apartments where Mon War, or beautiful writings, were incinerated and the ashes preserved from the contaminating touch of the every-day world. Ching, who collected the writings and papers, was our guide and as we entered he stepped carefully past the clumsy looking

gray canvas bags bulging with their contents, and with a tallow candle lighted additional incense sticks which sent up columns of blue on either side of the furnace.

From a brass pendulum in the center burned the sacred lamp filled with peanut oil. On either side of the altar more incense spirals curled up to gradually disappear in clouds of subtle fragrance. Before the joss of the club, in the early days of the Chinese New Years, the high priests from the various joss houses on alternate days held ceremonies, uttering incantations and invoking blessings on the sacred furnace and the Mon War Shur for the coming year. A framed inscription on the wall read: "The spirits of our ancestors are pleased that we keep sacred the writings of our country."

Ching, who seemed remarkably good natured, considering the Americans were asking a great many questions, consented to turn out upon the floor for our inspection the sacks of "sacredness"—the day's gathering of letters and papers. One of the letters, tied daintily with a violet tinsel cord, spoke strongly of romance. "Love letters," thought I, and reached out for them, but stopped just in time, for Ching was gesticulating wildly and calling out: "No touch, no handle. Nobody look. Allee samee sacred. You saby? I burn—I no look." Not one document out of that pile over three feet high could be examined. I asked if secrets were not revealed in this indiscriminate mass; and was it not risky to send private papers in these big bags? Wide-eyed surprise on the face of the curator stopped me, and he explained with dignity that there everything was sacred. Even bad men become good there, and the most important secrets were safe.

No wonder that Ching carried many great sacks of papers from the consulate and also from the Six Companies. The reckless highbinder might steal through a dark doorway and stab an unsuspecting enemy in the back. He might lie, murder, or steal or do all three, in order to obtain a letter before it had been taken to the furnace for cremation. But this was now in the keeping of the house of sacredness. Mr. Highbinder might grind teeth in rage at his failure. He would never risk his soul, he would not rouse the ire of his ancestral spirits, by defiling the holy law in the sacred atmosphere of Mon War Shur, where a secret was safe.

"Where do you gather these?" I asked. "Oh catch him ebbly place; ebbly house," said Ching. "I take from Chinese Consul, Ho You and Six Companies, Oh heap, ebbly day." And the old Chinaman, extended his arms to illustrate the bundles of private correspondence which the up-to-date Ho You sent to the sacred furnace.

The dainty little almond-eyed woman of China watched for the gatherer, in order to place with her own hands in these sacred sacks the missives, which were among the secrets ever to be kept. The Chinese belles, when off with the old love and on with the new, held no midnight seances with love letters nor watched the blue flames leaping and dancing to hide the most secret thoughts crumbling into ashes in the sacred furnace.

At the end of each week the sacred ashes were put into sacks and conveyed to a dock and put in the Mon War boat, a curious little craft and silently taken out through the Golden Gate, where the tide was swift, and emptied into the sea.

The Cow and the One-eared Mule

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD



HON. FRANK S. CAHILL.

I have wagered that nothing on earth could have roused a spark of humor in me. My head ached; the back of my neck was roasted; I felt that every drop of blood in my veins was boiling. But even my utter discomfort could not keep me from observing the fine points of that ridiculous outfit. I could have stood for the mild-eyed cow. But the mule, with one ear gone—shot off, I afterward learned—was too much; and as it stood looking at me, with its one long ear flung forward like a feather on a woman's hat, I leaned back in my saddle and laughed until the man's voice broke in on me.

"Funny, ain't it?" he growled.

Then I looked at him. He was a young man, in shirt sleeves, cowhide boots, and with a red bandanna tied round his neck. He was eyeing me morosely, if not beligerently.

"Funny, ain't it?" he repeated. "Who you laughing at?"

"The mule," I said. "What in the name of all creation are you doing with this outfit, twenty miles from anywhere?"

"Going to Saskatoon for supplies," he replied. "I've got a homestead back there on Goose Lake. But that cow won't pull, and the mule balks every forty rods. Funny, ain't it?"

I knew if I said yes he would hit me, so I choked back the word.

That was back in 1905, seven years ago. The other day this same young homesteader went down to Montreal and put through a million-dollar land deal which netted him a personal profit of several hundred thousand dollars. He is one of the three "coming men" of Greater Canada, and it is pretty generally conceded that he will find a seat in the next Parliament.

His name is Frank S. Cahill, and he has three homes; one in the city which he has helped to make—Saskatoon; a second in Pontiac County, Quebec; and a third in his house-boat on the Ottawa. Not long ago American as well as Canadian papers were discussing the three-cornered political fight over in Quebec, in which Laurier and Cahill played two of the important parts. Yet at the time only few of those papers knew that seven years ago Cahill's

only possessions were a cow and a mule and rickety wagon and that he sat sweltering in the hot sun of the open prairie, wondering what in the name of Fate was going to happen to him. Two days after that I met him in Saskatoon. We shook hands warmly. He still wore his cowhide boots, his blue shirt, and red bandanna, but his face was filled with joy.

"I've gone into the real-estate business!" he exclaimed excitedly. "I've traded off the mule and the cow for an option on some lots, and a man is giving me three weeks' room and board for the wagon."

Cahill is a Liberal, and in the recent Conservative landslide he had an opponent of his own party in his constituency. A rival, realizing Cahill's strength, asked him to withdraw "in the interests of the party," that his opponent, a favorite of the old Government, might pull out a winner. But Cahill wouldn't quit—even to curry favor with the great Arbiter himself—and the Liberals showed their appreciation of his stand by giving him a good majority over his Liberal opponent. Even though the head of his party asked him to voluntarily step down into oblivion, Cahill is a stronger Liberal than ever, and his three-cornered fight has made him such a host of friends that there is no doubt as to the future. His interests are now so broad that he finds it necessary to divide his time between the east and the west. Out in Saskatchewan there is a saying that "If you'll stick to Cahill you'll come out right," and over in Quebec the papers and the people have called him "The rock that political machinery couldn't budge." But of all the things he has achieved, Cahill is proudest of the fact that no one can say he has ever given a friend or enemy anything but a square deal.

In the Desolate Path of t

Part of a property loss of many millions from the terrible storm that swept from Utah



A HOUSE FACING EAST THAT FORMERLY FACED NORTH.
The home of Otto Baysdorfer (44th and Harvey Sts., Omaha) which was lifted from its foundation and turned partly around.



TROLLEY-CAR WHERE SIXTEEN WERE REPORTEDLY KILLED.
At 24th and Lake Streets, Omaha, with the wreckage of a vehicle.



THE PITIFUL END OF AN EASTER SUNDAY IN THE FINE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF OMAHA (38th AND DAVENPORT STREETS)—A PANORAMA OF DESTRUCTION.



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF AN OMAHA HOME.
The family of Mr. G. H. Driscoll (4222 Farnum St.) gathering up their belongings in the ruins where one member of the family was seriously hurt.



TERRE HAUTE HOUSES TURNED INSIDE OUT.
Wrecked furniture and bedding in a tangled mass of ruins where the storm struck.

of the Pitiless Tornado

that swept from Utah to Indiana, followed by an even more fearful visitation by flood



WHERE SIXTEEN WERE REPORTED DEAD.
Omaha, with the wreckage of a vehicle in the entrance.



A BEAUTIFUL HOME CRUMPLED UP LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDBOARD.
The house of M. B. Cameron (3507 Cumming St., Omaha) which was demolished within a few seconds and left a mass of shapeless ruins.



PORT STREETS—A PANORAMA OF RUINED HOMES FROM WHICH ALL THE BODIES HAD NOT YET BEEN RECOVERED BY RESCUE PARTIES.



HAUTE HOUSES TURNED INSIDE OUT.
ing in a tangled mass of ruins where several lives were lost.



A TERRE HAUTE BLOCK LEVELED TO THE GROUND.
Devastation in the residential section of the city, where the tornado not only wrecked the houses but swept most of them entirely away from their sites.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN,
The noted cartoonist ("Zim.")

The Old Fan Says:

"Today Is Indeed the Happiest Day of All
This Glad New Year."

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"



ED A. GOEWEY
("The Old Fan.")

"COME, George, step lively," cried the Old Fan as he rushed into the cigar emporium. "Give me a handful of cigars with which I may help to properly celebrate this great and glorious day and then grab your hat and leave this nicotine palace to the tender mercies of your boy. The rest of the vets are waiting outside and we've got to hustle to get those regular seats of ours back of first base."

"I tell you, laddie," he continued as the pair joined the impatient group of baseball enthusiasts in the waiting buzz wagon, "it's worth the long winter waits just to have this biggest day of all days roll round each spring. I haven't missed a season's opening since 'Heck was a pup' and I hope to keep on making them my most joyous holidays until my thatch has turned white and I am unable to



Well, the lid is off for 1913.

croak loud enough to make the umpires hear my candid opinion of them. And just look around and see the mob that's also on its way to the big field and the spring fireworks. See that car over there? Well, those happy Indians are DeWolf Hopper, "Louie" Mann, Digby Bell and some more of the theatrical first class in rooting. And in that other benzine buggy is a bunch of brokers who are playing truant from their offices and passing up opportunities to make a few millions just to be on deck early and give the boys a real, baseball send-off. Say, honestly, I'm so happy to-day that I could even shake hands with my landlord.

"But we've quite a bit of a ride before us and I want to talk about a few things relating to the national sport to kill time. As we're going to see the old Nationals break the ice for the 1913 pennant chase, let's run over the forecast made by Frank Chance relative to the outcome of the race in the parent league. Seeing that Frank is now a general in command of a club in the rival organization it is not out of place for him to discuss the senior outfit, to the advancement of which he gave so many years of service. And, take it from me, his long experience in the older league puts him in a position to make a pretty keen prognostication.



Jim Thorpe, who will prove the speed marvel of the National League.

"Along with you and me, and a lot of other veterans he says that Pittsburg has the best team, 'on paper,' but that the New York contingent will win the pennant. Here is his idea of how the teams will finish next fall; Giants, first; Pirates, second; Reds, third; Cubs, fourth; Quakers, fifth; Brooklyns, sixth; Cardinals, seventh, and the Bostons, last. I agree with him down through sixth place, but I wouldn't be surprised to see the Braves buck up under Stallings and beat out the befrocked St. Louis aggregation. Of course I don't claim to be anywhere in a class with Chance as a baseball guesser, but I think the Cards have been all shot to pieces and that this season will see them at their worst. Perhaps a woman can run a ball club as well as she can sew a button on a shirt or make a pie but I have my doubts. According to the new boss of the Yankees, the Giants will have a harder time nailing the National league pennant this year than they did in 1911 and 1912, but before McGraw is the incentive of being a three-time consecutive winner and he and his boys are sure to exert themselves to the limit. Mac has a

fine team left over from last season, as all of us know, his pitching staff should be good and Myers and Wilson will class O. K. with most rival pairs for receiving honors. But better still for the metropolitan fans is the fact that the Giants have enough seasoned substitutes to constitute a second nine and the best bunch of youngsters possessed by any team in fast company. This is saying a great deal, but it's a fact, nevertheless. If the pitching staff falls down there will be serious trouble, of course. But Mac has little to fear in case any of his boys are injured, because he has bang-up men to jump into any vacancy. Besides, most of his players are young fellows, strong in limb and sound of wind and they will recover from hurts much sooner than the old boys that make up so much of the playing material on most of the other teams, particularly in the National league. If the Pirates win it will be because of the work of their very superior pitching staff—Adams, Camnitz, Hendrix, O'Toole and Robinson. There is a bunch of twirlers worth their weight in gold.

"I believe Tinker will make a better manager than Evers and consequently should land his Reds above the Cubs at the finish. Besides, according to the prophecies of some fans, Johnny may prove too high strung and nervous to play his position and act as commander of the club as well. If he falters or the Windy City outfit slips, Roger Bresnahan may be at their head when the final fireworks are set off. Tinker told me during the winter that he believed his team would make a wonderful showing if 'Miner' Brown can only show some of his old-time form. Brown's bad knee has been his stumbling block for some time, but I guess most of us want him to make good, particularly as such a condition would add greatly to the delight of Murphy—I don't think. There doesn't appear to be even an outside chance for the Phillies to win the pennant; the Brooklyns are in-and-outers and as for the other two clubs—good night.

"With the coming of a new season there is the thought that the veterans, the grand old boys who have been doing their best for us these many years, are gradually dropping out, some to toddle sadly back to the 'bushes' and others to engage in new and less active ventures. Of the splendid army of baseball favorites that but recently received our cheers and applause and upon whom even the sun used to shine brightest, there remain so few that you can almost count them off upon your fingers. Skipping over such heroes of yesterday as Chance, Clarke, McGraw, Griffith, Dahlen and a few others, because there is little likelihood that they will ever again take part in active play, whom have we left? Well, there are 'Miner' Brown, Christy Mathewson, Bobby Wallace, Nap Lajoie, Jimmy Sheckard, Honus Wagner, Roger Bresnahan, Eddie Plank, Sam Crawford, George Mullin, 'Big Ed' Walsh and a few others scattered about in major league company. Even some of these are none too likely to shine much longer and for one or two on the list this may be their final year in fast company. It is too bad to see them go, for they were 'real fellows'; but age always demands its toll in time and room must be made for the more active, stronger limbed and keener eyed youngsters. It seems but yesterday that we sadly witnessed the passing of 'Cy' Young, 'Rube' Waddell, Bill Dineen and Fred Tenney, and their company may soon be joined by others of no less note. Wallace is beginning his eighteenth year of activity on the diamond and even some of his warmest admirers fear that the eclipse of his major league career is at hand, though for some time he has been able to out-play all of the youngsters who have aspired to replace him. Let us hope, any way, that Bobby has a good year. 'Larry' is still the same old batting demon, but his 'pins' are not as steady as in the days of yore. Wagner is slowing up very gradually and is still recognized as one of the greatest cards in the National organization. Like Sheckard and Mathewson he knows how to favor any weakness he may have and should outlast both Wallace and Lajoie. However, like many stars that have preceded him over the great divide, his 'break' may come suddenly. But no matter whether it be near or some distance away, every manager in fast league company would give considerable in cold cash to see good, old Hans in his line-up for 1913.

"And speaking of the way the youngsters are breaking into the game makes me think of the vast difference between their reception to-day

and what they received from the oldsters but a few years back. In the not very distant past a recruit was decidedly respectful to the veterans when joining a major league team and if he became familiar on short acquaintance he was taught his place with suddenness and dispatch. Nowadays the novices from the bushes are of a 'fresher' breed and they are calling all of their team mates by their first names before they have been in camp two days. Perhaps it is a good thing for the clubs that the bars have been let down and that the spirit of comradeship has been given a distinct boost. But some of the young ones and particularly those for whom a fancy price has been paid, are often inclined to overdo the familiarity stunt. In such cases the boys get together by mutual agreement and bring such a one to his senses by forcing him to do well nigh impossible stunts while taking part in a real game. Just watch some 'cocky' youngster some day early in the season and see how the balls are thrown to him. They seem to sail everywhere but straight for his mitt and he has to be a double-jointed acrobat and a high and lofty tumbler to capture most of them. I still have distinct memories of the early major league days of one elongated, high-priced 'beauty' who is now recognized as a star. During his first couple of years with the big boys he

was given an awful hazing to reduce his bump of egotism and was forced to work like a truck horse to pull across a victory. "And while we are on the matter of 'inside dope' I suppose you have seen the lists published in the papers, telling the real names of the men who have been writing most of the baseball articles to which the players merely attached their names. Of course you and I knew the truth, but the general public didn't and even now, after being 'put wise,' I suppose they will continue to read this second-hand stuff and believe that it was actually penned by their favorites. The late P. T. Barnum has the public correctly sized up—it loves to be fooled and simply can't be kept from investing in a gold brick occasionally. However, badly as the poor, underpaid eight and ten thousand dollars per year players need the money, it is sincerely to be hoped that by the time the next world's series rolls round the National commission will have put an end to this get-rich-quick scheme of sending out daily stories over the signatures of the players, which, in some instances, they never even see until they appear in print. Besides fooling the fans, such articles too often do not reflect the real opinions and ideas of the boys who stand sponsor for them and some thoughtless or unfair criticisms that they contain lead to bitter feeling between players.

"I suppose you have also noted that your old friend Charlie Carr, who is once again going to attempt the herculean task of winning a pennant for Kansas City in the American Association, is to establish a 'school for baseball players.' According to the announcements, he has arranged for a lease of 400 acres of land near San Antonio, Texas, and thereon will lay out some twenty diamonds and build the necessary club houses. I wish Carr luck."



The season is open. On with the games.



Ty Cobb, the American League's chief feature.



This pair will furnish the season's greatest fight.

Sugge

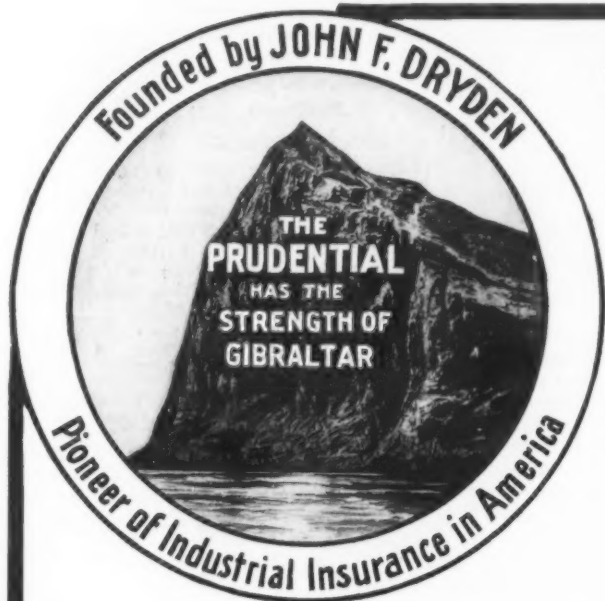
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The Pleasant world; three m employe I visited of work the high big lots, and th James S grounds



Wonderful Increase in 1912

In Strength, Stability, Safety
and Public Usefulness

Assets, over - - - - - 291 Million Dollars
Liabilities (Including Policy Reserve, 228 Million Dollars; and amount set aside for Holders of Deferred Dividend Policies, 31½ Million Dollars; of which there is payable in 1913, over 4 Million Dollars) - nearly 267 Million Dollars
Capital and Surplus, over - - - - - 24 Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders in 1912, over - - - - - 31 Million Dollars

**Total Paid Policyholders Since Organization,
Plus amount held at interest to their credit, over
FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS**

Life Insurance Issued and Paid for in 1912, over - 480 Million Dollars
Increase in Insurance in Force, over - - - - - 192 Million Dollars

More than 11 Million Policies in Force Insuring over 2 BILLION, 211 MILLION DOLLARS

Over \$73,000,000 invested in Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages.

Amount of Voluntary Concessions paid to Policyholders to date, nearly 17½ Million Dollars.

Premiums were reduced in 1912 on New Ordinary Policies, and on new \$500 and \$750 Intermediate Policies.

126,000 Death Claims and Endowments paid in 1912. Lowest Expense Rate in the Company's History.

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President

INCORPORATED AS A STOCK COMPANY BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Suggested: (Whether you are insured or not) write for particulars of Prudential Monthly Income Policy, which guarantees an income for 20 years or life. Write today. Dept. 67

Revolutionizing Our Mining Towns

(Continued from page 386.)

truth to say that the Frick mines were operated according to restrictions laid down in the Pennsylvania mining laws, but that the State statutes were modeled after the rules that have been rigidly enforced in the company's operations for many years. Thus even the law was anticipated and it is a matter of record that the United States Government, through Director J. A. Holmes of the Bureau of Mines, has taken ideas of the Frick company's safety devices and first aid system as standards and sent them throughout the country for other operators to emulate.

The primary town-betterment idea has resulted in variations conceived and executed by various superintendents and the men themselves. One notable instance is the unique and practical plan originated by P. J. Tormay, superintendent of the Trotter plant, who decided something more ought to be done for the housewives. So he hired a widow who lives in the town and who has a reputation as an expert housekeeper to visit the various homes at least once every two weeks and instruct women in the care of babies, in sanitation and in general house-keeping.

When the garden and flower campaigns began the company went to the initial expense of grading, soiling, fencing and fertilizing the various home plots and furnished seeds and implements. The average garden last year was estimated to be worth fifty dollars, although many really were worth twice that much. Almost without exception every house has a garden plot so that the estimate of a quarter of a million dollars as the value of the 1912 gardens was not far out of the way.

The plant at Standard, near Mount Pleasant, Pa., is the largest of its kind in the world; there are 901 coke ovens, almost three miles in length. Here 1,050 men are employed. This was the first Frick town I visited and I saw the results of the years of work that has kept the communities at the high standard, the improved houses, the big lots, the gardens, the sanitary system and the playgrounds. Superintendent James S. Mack pointed out, near the playgrounds, the site for a swimming pool that

is planned. The scene on the playgrounds was sufficient to show me that they are an unquestioned success.

The splendid type of house interested me and I found that the average rent is \$6 a month. Most of these are four and five-room dwellings, though there are a few for larger families of six, seven and eight rooms. The lowest rent is \$5 a month and the highest is \$7.50, there being few of the latter. These figures apply in all of the towns. The average wage of a miner or coke drawer is about \$3, running from something over \$2 to \$5 a day. Thus there is the very unusual situation of a Frick company worker being able to pay a month's house rent with the earnings of two days! I venture to say there is not one man in ten, no matter what he earns, who can boast of such a thing, considering too the comfort and appearance of the homes of both classes.

Continual experiments with ideas and extending the profitable ones to every plant has helped the work as it has progressed during succeeding years. At the Leisenring No. 1 plant there is a concrete swimming pool, with a shower bath for men and one for women. Nearby is a recently erected building for social entertainment, roller skating, basketball and containing also a gymnasium and bowling alleys. Privileges are free to employees and their families. At York Run there are tennis courts and croquet greens. The big Collier plant has a large brick building, near the mine shaft, containing shower baths for the workmen. This is one of the newer ideas. Many of the towns have their own bands, and concerts are given every Sunday in the parks and playgrounds. In 1911 the company stimulated interest in baseball by organizing the Frick league, containing thirty-seven teams, playing by divisions for the championship Lynch cup.

As the standard is high in town life, so it is in the mines and in the coke fields. One can find records of years ago of the steps for safety taken by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The first motto was, and still is: "Safety the First Consideration." I saw that sign so often around the three score and more plants that I couldn't forget it if I tried. That's the idea—the company

doesn't want anybody to forget it. That's the new workman's first lesson. Then there is this significant sign at entrances to plants:

NOTICE—TO MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT: UNLESS YOU ARE WILLING TO AVOID INJURY TO YOURSELF AND FELLOW WORKMEN, DO NOT ASK FOR EMPLOYMENT. WE WANT NO CARELESS MEN IN OUR EMPLOY.

Years of living up strictly to these principles of safety has had its reward. Accidents are rare, but it requires constant caution on the part of the management and the employees. First aid squads, rescue corps and safety inspectors are precautionary elements, though the first two may be considered more closely related to the effect of accidents. However, they aid in the campaign for safety and security of human life and limb by instilling in the minds of workmen the necessity for watchfulness. In addition to splendid emergency hospitals, first aid stations have been established at the various mines, with sub-stations underground. Telephone connections with various parts of the mine make it possible to get physician's services before the injured man is brought to the surface. One of the latest and model first aid stations is that located at Phillips, which, taken altogether, is quite a model town. And it was Team No. 4 from Phillips that won first honors last year at the Ninth International Congress in Miner's First Aid, held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

The company has twelve hundred men proficient in first aid work, a goodly percentage of the total payroll of over eighteen thousand. The first aid movement had been under way for a long time and had had a splendid effect when, in 1911, the company desired to give it a greater degree of efficiency. To this end it invited the aid of the Red Cross and M. J. Shields, of that organization, went into the coke region and organized the first aid men in eight divisions with the purpose of frequent competitive contests to stimulate interest. Each mine

has its own team, there being one hundred and eighty in all.

This work must not be confused with the mine rescue system. Of the latter there are three stations, at Leisenring No. 1, at Hecla No. 2 and at Buffington. Thirty-six corps of five men each practice quarterly and twice that number are trained and qualified at the rescue stations for work in case of emergency, such as an explosion. In this rescue system alone statistics show that over \$20,000 was spent in one year, half of it as extra wages to the men who attend practice.

From the increased activity each year, and the amazing progress that has been made, it is evident that the officials of the H. C. Frick Coke Company have found that their great work for humanity is not in vain. It pays, unquestionably, in better and contented workmen, and in the realization of the men that the company is interested in the material welfare of themselves and their families, as well as in their energy and efficiency.

Warnings to Girls.

IT is proposed by those officially connected with travelers' aid work that the following timely warnings to girls be posted in railroad cars and stations and in street cars in all parts of the land:

Girls should never speak to strangers, either men or women, in the street, in shops, in stations, in trains, in lonely country roads, or in places of amusement.

Girls should never ask the way of any but officials on duty, such as policemen, railway officials, or postmen.

Girls should never stay to help a woman who apparently faints at their feet in the street, but should immediately call a policeman to her aid.

Girls should never accept an invitation to join a Sunday school or Bible class given to them by strangers, even if the strangers are wearing the dress of sisters or nuns or are in clerical attire.

Girls should never go to an address given to them by a stranger.

Girls should never go with a stranger, even if the stranger is dressed as a hospital nurse, or believe stories of their relatives having suffered accident or having been taken ill suddenly, as this is a common device to kidnap girls.

Girls should never accept candy, food, a glass of water or small flowers offered to them by strangers. Neither should they buy sweets or food or candy at their doors. Any of these things may contain drugs.

Girls should never take situations without first making inquiries through a society active or affiliated in travelers' aid work.

Girls should never go to any large town even for one night without knowing of a safe lodging.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



YANKEE TOOLS
Make Better Mechanics

For example: Of all push drills used in woodworking, this "YANKEE" No. 44 is the most saving of time and drill-points, and the most efficient in performance.

By turning the cap (indicated by arrow) the spring in handle is compressed or extended and the tension increased or reduced, to meet the varying requirements of boring in hard or soft woods; with large or small drills. Cap is set and engaged by lock-bolt operated by the small knob on handle. Eight drill-points, 1-16 to 1-4, are supplied with the tool, in a magazine in the handle, arranged with the opened end up (towards chuck) making change of drill-points easy and convenient.

"YANKEE" Automatic Drill No. 44. Price, \$1.75
Your dealer can supply you

Free Tool Book: mechanics and handy men—Write for "Yankee Tool Book," AUTOMOBILISTS—Write for "Yankee Tools in the Garage."

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia



"Listen! Grandpa"

says little Yim Chong, and Wu Ting Fang listens with delight to his grandson. For the eminent Chinese diplomat and statesman, formerly deaf, hears again. He is one of the 17,000 sufferers from deafness whose hearing has been restored by the remarkable

NEW 4-TONE Mears Ear Phone

is absolutely new and scientifically correct in principle. It has FOUR TONES. It is not only four times as helpful, four times as efficient, four times as convenient and four times as satisfactory as the best device of earlier invention, but its use positively benefits and improves the natural hearing.



Perfect Hearing in the Hollow of your Hand

Our New Thin Model 4-Tone Receiver

This perfected model Mears is instantly adaptable to every condition and requirement. Your finger moves a tiny switch on the back of the receiver and chooses any one of its four different tone adjustments. It is never too weak and never too strong to catch and register distinctly every sound or noise.

Free Trial In Your Own Home

Prove its powers at our expense. Will you try a Mears Ear Phone at our risk for ten days in your own home at our expense? Will you believe the evidence of your own ears? That is all we ask. Send for our free trial offer.

The Offer In order to give our patrons the personal service that is possible only when we know them and deal with them direct, we have discontinued all our American Agencies. Our New 4-Tone model ear phone can be had only direct from our New York office. To advertise our new direct selling plan and to introduce the perfected Mears 4-Tone, we are making a **Special Limited Offer** for a short time only. Mail the coupon at once for particulars.

If you live in or near New York, please visit our offices for free demonstration, presenting coupon below for free trial.

Booklet on Request

This coupon is printed for your convenience. Fill it out and mail it to us. We will send you promptly the Mears Ear Phone Book. This book explains the causes of deafness, tells how to check the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Mail the coupon to-day for this book and a special introductory offer. Do it now.

COUPON

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Suite 8414
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New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Please mail me free and postpaid, your Mears Ear Phone Booklet and particulars of your Special Introductory Offer on your new model Four-Tone Mears Ear Phone and Free Trial Offer.

Name.....
Address.....

Mears Ear Phone Co.
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45 W. 34th St.
NEW YORK
N. Y.

Protect the Rights of Inventors.

A STREAM of letters from readers in all parts of the country, representing many industries and including inventors themselves, assures us that LESLIE'S is rendering a notable service in its campaign against the destructive Oldfield Bill. This act, presumed by many to have been introduced to safeguard inventors, would have exactly the opposite effect for it would deprive them of adequate protection. It would undo the work of generations in building up a code of patent laws which, however incomplete, is moving in the right direction. Against this injustice LESLIE'S has taken a firm stand; and it is pleasant to see that our attitude is strongly supported by our splendid army of nearly two million readers. This, for instance, comes from one of the best known patent-attorneys in the United States:

"The purpose of your 'Inventor's Number' is certainly to be commended and is entitled to every encouragement and support which can be given it by the Patent Bar and all interested in patent property, as well as of the citizens at large; for there is no statute in which the citizen should be more vitally interested and upon which the progress and development of our country so largely depends, than the present statute. No more vital blow has been aimed at this statute since it was enacted than the Oldfield Bill."

And this is from the president of a large manufacturing company:

"I wish to thank you for the striking way in which you handled the patent situation in JUDGE and in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. All manufacturers who are interested in patent law feel very seriously the necessity for the elimination of the bad features in the Oldfield Bill now before the House and I am sure will appreciate your assistance in bringing this situation to the attention of the public."

The president of a company which has had long experience with patent legislation all over the world, says this:

"I have perused the various articles that you printed in your issue of January 2nd, that honest inventors should not be interfered with and that price maintenance should be upheld. I beg to thank you for the good work that you are doing in educating the public as to what is best for them and for the welfare of this country. In behalf of this company, I will say that your work should be appreciated by everyone who means well for this nation. This theme is relatively new to the people and such journals and magazines that take it upon themselves to disseminate truthful information bearing on these issues; and your journal having done this, will be of great power in molding the minds of the public in this wholesome direction."

This is from the treasurer of a company whose products are sold all over the world and who is himself an expert in patent matters.

"I have read with a great deal of interest and approval, the articles in the 'Inventor's Number' of LESLIE'S. To an unbiased mind they are very convincing. I fear, however, that the Congressmen in charge of the Oldfield Bill are not unbiased. In fact, I am convinced they are very much prejudiced and incapable of rendering a fair decision on the matter."

These pleasing words come from a manufacturer whose company has had a more extensive experience with patent complications than perhaps any other in this country:

"I want to express to you our deep appreciation of the article on maintenance printed in your issue of January 2nd; an article so well written and published in a periodical so well known as LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot fail to attract wide attention and will undoubtedly be an important factor in delaying, if not preventing, a favorable vote on the Oldfield Bill. It is a matter of great regret with many of our members that more of the leading periodicals of the country are not lending a hand in influencing Congress to see the matter of patent legislation and price maintenance as we feel they should see it."

And these words from the general manager of a large and successful corporation, a man who thoroughly understands the patent situation:

"We must express our thanks and appreciation for the Oldfield cartoon in your recent issue. This has elicited a number of favorable comments and copies of the page have been sent to us by various of our dealers. We wish that all magazines would see the justice and the wisdom of fighting for the maintenance of our patent laws. They may be susceptible of improvement, but we stand, and they are undoubtedly the best in the world to-day and have been productive of wonderful results and advantages to all our people."

Here is a word of warning that shows what would happen if the Oldfield measure were enacted into law:

"The proposed Oldfield Bill has interested me and my company since its inception. It is a measure that it seemed the most senseless and unjustified assault ever made upon the manufacturing industries in this country. I have repeatedly examined the original and substitute measures without being able to find anything in either bill which commended itself to me. I have serious doubts as to the constitutionality of the main features of this statute. Should the Oldfield Bill become a law many manufacturers will be compelled to protect themselves against piracies of inventions by the most stringent contracts with employees, and will undoubtedly be driven to manufacturing behind closed doors in an effort to prevent competitors acquiring inventions which the patent laws will not adequately protect; in such event a premium will be at once put upon the treachery of trusted employees and the morally weak will be debauched as a direct result of destroying protection which patent laws are designed to afford the industrial development of the country. It is impossible to adequately appraise the benefit which your special issue has conferred."

This is from the president of another large company:

"I have before me a copy of your publication under date of January 2nd and have read with great interest the articles by Thomas A. Edison and William H. Ingersoll, and desire at this time to express appreciation of LESLIE'S attitude in relation to patent matters, and particularly on the all important question of price maintenance. It seems to the writer that it has been proven beyond question that price maintenance on patented articles of merit is in the interest of inventor, manufacturer, jobber, retailer and consumer. It provides a means for the manufacturer to regulate the profits of the middlemen standing between the manufacturer and the individual user and insures to all a fair margin of profit, operating against spasmodic and ruinous price-cutting. Without investigation it might occur to the public that price maintenance means a high price to the consumer but the experience of the writer—obtained through merchandising for some thirty years—has led me to the conclusion that the consumer is protected by the all-important fact that through a fair price on an article and a fair price only can a satisfactory, profitable, and permanent volume of business be secured."

And this from a company which has extensive connections throughout Europe:

"Our extensive experience and necessary knowledge regarding these questions warrant us in expressing an expert opinion, and our judgment is that your treatment of this important subject is not only exhaustive but excellent, and is convincing beyond criticism. The subject of price maintenance is not generally understood even by public men who, like the public in general, are prone to take a superficial view without going into the more important details and far-reaching influence. The manufacturers, patentees and the public in general owe you a great debt of gratitude for this timely and illuminating discussion of an intensely important subject."

LESLIE'S proposes to keep up the fight along the same line if it takes all summer! The Oldfield Bill cannot pass this year or next or at any time if the people awaken to a knowledge of its destructive purpose. We ask every reader who believes in protecting the rights of the American inventor to send his protest against this untimely legislation to the member of Congress from his district.

Seeing Their Own City First.

"SEE FORT WAYNE FIRST" is the slogan of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) walking club which has grown out of a distressing accident at the point, shown in the photograph, where a little boy, on his way home from school, was run over by a train and sustained injuries which will make him an invalid for life. The accident startled the people of the Bloomingdale quarter as their children must daily cross the tracks, or go a mile out of their way each day to attend the school on the other side of the tracks. "If," said the people of Bloomingdale, "we did not know the conditions at this track crossing which made that fearful accident possible, then perhaps there are other things about the city which



A DANGEROUS PRACTICE. School children walking on the railroad track at a point where a boy was run over by a train and crippled for life.

need to be remedied just as badly. At present we know nothing of these other dangerous spots. The way to find out about them is to make tours of inspection about the city."

So the "See Fort Wayne First" walking club was organized for the sole purpose of taking walking trips to various parts of the city on Sunday afternoons. The routes were planned beforehand and the scheme caught on like wildfire. Members of the club have found that the walking club not only presents a delightful way of spending Sunday afternoons, but also is the means by which they are learning more things about their own city than they ever dreamed the city possessed. Now the members are suggesting that other cities take up the idea and form clubs to "see our own city first." This is a good suggestion and LESLIE'S hopes that it will be acted on in every city in the land.

Newspapers Fight Billboards.

A SUITABLE, straightforward method of dealing with the billboard nuisance is suggested by the *Fourth Estate*. If billboards are the best advertising medium and are at the same time artistic and decorative, newspapers should advise advertisers to use them and use them themselves. If, on the contrary, argues the *Fourth Estate*, publishers believe that newspapers afford the sane and proper channel for publicity, then the newspapers in an organized way should seek to have ordinances put in force that will "at least minimize the desecrations to be seen on all sides."

There is no reason why newspapers should be backward about protecting their interests through such combined effort. Advertising through their columns is not only as effective as billboard advertising, but in most cases much more so, while a campaign against the disfigurement of streets and highways would be a valuable public service. It is estimated that advertisers pay over a million dollars annually for billboard space in New York City alone. It is poor policy on the part of newspapers and other publications to let this slip out of their fingers into channels offensive to good taste and inferior as an advertising medium.

Comfort in Walking

"Soft Spots" Pneumatic Heel Cushions

THEIR unique construction affords greater comfort and resiliency than any outside rubber heel. The hermetically sealed air chambers of light, new rubber, backed with soft, pliable leather, make walking easier, more springy and far less tiresome.

"Soft Spots" Combined Heel and Arch Cushions relieve the jar, take up the body's weight, prevent perspiration, flat feet, fallen arches, bunions, callouses, etc.



Essex Rubber Company
New York Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City



The Return To Health

is fraught with grave danger of relapse—particularly from over-eating of ordinary foods. What is needed at this critical period is something that will supply abundance of nourishment without overtaxing the weakened digestive function.

Pabst Extract

The Best Tonic

is recommended by leading physicians as the ideal food- tonic for convalescents. Highly nutritive, pleasantly flavored, easy to digest and quickly assimilated—it supplies the very elements needed to insure a speedy return to normal health and strength.

Order a Dozen From Your Druggist
Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"

FREE booklet, "Health Darts," tells all uses and benefits of Pabst Extract. Write for it.

PABST EXTRACT CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Pearly White Teeth and Clean, Healthy Gums and Mouth

The daily use of this preparation polishes the teeth, while its fragrant, antiseptic foam reaches every part of the mouth—neutralizing tooth-destroying acids.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

comes in a handy metal box—nothing to break or spill—25c at your druggist—or sent direct.

"Use Arnica Tooth Soap and your teeth will look better—last longer."

C.H. Strong & Co. Chicago, U.S.A.

Rapid Cooker

Saves 14 food bill, 34 fuel, half your work, and food tastes better.

30 Days Free Trial

Complete outfit aluminum utensils free. Covers and cooking compartments lined with pure aluminum. Dust-proof, odorless. Write for Free Book and direct-from-factory prices.

Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 54, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for \$1.00.

AGENTS make over 200% profits.

Send at once for catalog and terms.

Automatic Awl Co., 206 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

CLASS PINS AND BADGES

FACTORY TO YOU

For College, School, Society or Lodge

Descriptive catalog with attractive prices mailed free upon request. Either style of pin or badge illustrated with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel. STERLING SILVER, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen; SILVER PLATE, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., 77 BASTIAN BLDG., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

How to Make the Farm Pay

Suggestions for the Improvement of Farm Lands

By COLONEL CHARLES A. CARLISLE, of South Bend, Indiana

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the sixth of Colonel Carlisle's articles in this series. Colonel Carlisle has developed a plan for farm land improvement, and believing in it he has bought a farm of 160 acres in Harris Township, St. Joseph County, about ten miles northeast from South Bend, Indiana, the county seat, and has secured the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture in developing the experiment. Colonel Carlisle writes this article on his plan.

THE farmer is the man of the hour; but back of the farmer is the great question—the fertility of the soil. Senator Page of Vermont is reported to have introduced a bill in the senate of the United States, which, if it becomes a law, will give to the Departments of the Interior and of Agriculture more than ten million dollars annually for educational purposes and practical demonstrations in an effort to bring back to the soil fertility and the man who knows how to hold it there and use it.

The National Fertility League, The National Fertilizer Association, the Middle West Improvement Association, the Agricultural Improvement Association, of whose board of directors Mr. W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Lines, is the president, and other associations of like character, are each making a splendid effort to educate the people in the great fundamental of the government, that the mainstay of the government is the fertility of the soil and the man back of it who knows how to hold it and use it. Millions of dollars have already been spent and millions will be spent in the effort.

The agricultural schools of the various states have done a great work in the past and to-day are better equipped for a greater work in the future; but after all these splendid schools have a limit. The common school that reaches the people must be used and I believe will be used in the very near future. The curriculum of the common public school and particularly the rural township school, should be corrected so as to provide for the teaching of scientific agriculture, and in order to do this the governor of each state might advantageously call a convention inviting the representatives of the splendid state colleges, the Farmers' State and County Societies, and others of like character and interest who have the

welfare of the people in view, and such a convention would consider ways and means to develop the country school. If the governor with his experts would then form a policy and consider the same in convention with all the other governors of the states for the purpose of formulating a plan with uniform rules and regulations for adoption in the interest of all the people, it would indeed be most effective.

Not long ago a friend of mine who is much interested in "Back to the Land" movement for the grand old states of New England, asked the question: "How can New England regain and bring back to its soil not alone fertility, but the sons of New England, who to-day, scattered to the four corners of the earth are gloriously assisting in the development of it?" In my reply to this interesting question I pointed out the fact that the condition of New England was identical with New York and the Middle states, particularly Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and many of the Southern states, all of which are interested alike. The plan for farm land improvement as suggested by me is as follows:

- 1st. Organize with a paid in capital of a million dollars, though of course you can start successfully with a tenth part of that amount.
- 2nd. Employ agricultural experts and then go out and buy up every abandoned farm and some that ought to be abandoned, and at the lowest possible cash price. Upon every farm place an expert who will work to a plan in keeping with a fixed policy for development. Such an expert can handle successfully several different farms, and employment could be given in like manner to men and families of the local community under such an expert that would develop a training equal to the agricultural college in part. Under such management the soil would be refertilized perhaps through the successful plan I am now trying out of hogging down the crops. This means hog tight fences, colony houses, pure water, cow peas, vetch, rye, corn, clover and alfalfa. It means improved and

modern buildings, preparing the soil, planting, harvesting and caring for the crops up-to-date fashion. With the soil returned to an active and productive fertility, the old orchard rejuvenated, the old home replaced or repaired, the place will be transformed from a wilderness of waste to a home of comfort and profit.

3rd. Then go out into the world and through the press advertise. Advertise for the man who will purchase at a price that will return to the Land Improvement Company a fair profit upon all of its expenditures. Advertise for the man who is willing to be shown guaranteed specific results. A plan under scientific agricultural development can be drawn so the buyer will continue to enjoy expert supervision and co-operation. Payments can be made if necessary, upon crop conditions. So attractively can this plan be worked out that good honest men, who know how to make good, will seek the opportunity. One success means another.

The investor will get a valuable return upon his investment, the community will be benefited, and the man of the hour will be the man who is back of the proposition—the farmer. This plan must be built upon a high plan of efficiency embracing:

- 1st. The efficiency of administration, which must formulate the policy and select the man who will carry it out successfully.
- 2nd. The efficiency of development, which requires the man on the job who knows how, believes in himself and the results and inspires the men under his leadership.
- 3rd. The efficiency of salesmanship, which finds the man, sells him the property and makes him a satisfied customer.

The object of such a Land Improvement Company should be to encourage practical and profitable conservation, co-operate with and encourage the "Back to the Land" movement and all other societies and organizations of like kind and nature and to purchase and develop abandoned, worn out waste lands; to build up in fertility unprofitable farms by preparing specifications therefor, superintending or supervising the same by agricultural expert representatives either under cash or crop conditions of pay-

ment, to purchase and sell live stock (pure blood), farm implements, seed, plants, fertilizers and any or all things needed by or upon the farm or in connection therewith. Show the farmer profitable results and you will find him willing and ready.

White Slavery's Huge Profits.

TWO convicted "white slavers," Frank Filastro and Joseph Ribuffo, found no difficulty in raising a cash bail of \$37,500 required by Judge Hand of the United States District Court at New York, pending their appeal. Filastro, who is only a partner in a small wine shop, raised \$25,000 in cash with ease, and Ribuffo, a barber, found it equally easy to secure \$12,500. All investigations of white slavery have discovered it to be a vast and profitable business with ramifications everywhere. The readiness with which heavy bail was furnished is one of many evidences of the enormous profit in the traffic.

It is well that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is using some of his money to meet that of the white slavers. The Bureau of Social Hygiene, largely financed by Mr. Rockefeller, has had Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick in Europe for several months studying the British and continental police systems and their methods of dealing with the vice. The key to the suppression of the traffic is held by the police. European municipalities, governed as they are mainly by experts, have much to teach us. The suggestion of Mr. Rockefeller that the revision of the New York statutes upon the re-organization of the police system of New York City await the report to be made by Mr. Fosdick, is very pertinent. A certain amount of experimentation may be necessary before the proper system is found, but it is wise to seek to take advantage of the experimentation already completed in Europe.

Three Purses of Gold

\$2000.00 — \$500.00 — \$500.00 to successful Artists painting a great subject,

"Dangerous Servants"

The purpose of this competition is to secure original paintings so skilfully executed that they will express certain human experiences and send them clearly to the mind of any observer.

Preliminary color sketches are expected.

The judges select six of the most promising and notify the six artists who can then finish in oil.

The principal figures to be not less than one-third life size.

When the six finished paintings have been passed upon by the judges, the artist accorded first prize will receive a purse of \$2000.00 gold. Each of two others will receive second prizes of \$500.00 gold. The remaining three pictures will be returned to their owners.

Ownership in each of the accepted pictures will be transferred to me and they will be hung in my collection at Battle Creek. Plainly printed rules governing the contest will be furnished by mail on request.

Each artist should thoroughly consider the subject, and absorb the facts in order to produce a great work combining realism and art with such skill that the finished picture will tell the story of three servants who appear in many men's lives, and who might be valuable if used only as servants in time of need, but from familiarity become tyrannous and cruel masters.

They gain a power that seems hypnotic, under which the employer appears powerless to dismiss them even when their smiling faces and alluring promises are later followed by demoniacal grins of contempt as they rob him of health, power to properly conduct his affairs, and frequently humiliate him before others.

Carefully observe the men you know, and perhaps study yourself and your acquaintance with these three servants, TOBACCO, ALCOHOL and COFFEE.

It will prove a most interesting occupation if conducted without prejudice either way. (The writer has "enjoyed" some personal experience.)

Start with the premise that each one is a well known

drug, two of them of importance in certain conditions of human disease, when administered by a skilful physician. Hence at such rare times, and when under control, these servants are useful. But drugs are intended to combat disease and their use otherwise is resented by Nature.

Certain punishment in some form or other, light or heavy, sooner or later is sure to follow continued use.

Frequently men assert, "they don't hurt me." Let us most earnestly wish they never would, for most men of that mind can't dismiss these domineering servants.

By watching men who are now being ruled, it will be observed that they use the Whiskey, Tobacco, or Coffee in a search for nerve rest and happiness.

Think it over carefully and see how close you come to that conclusion.

Now suppose that no harm to the body, mind, business or friends resulted from a man's keeping well drugged day by day, certainly no one could then object. But when the final breakdown of the nervous system shows itself in weakened heart, or failure of some other organs, caused by the lack of nervous power to properly operate them, then we realize that the daily introduction of the drug was permitted by Nature under mild protest at first, but a rigid accounting demanded later on.

So long, however, as the user of drugs harbors the belief that they bring him happiness he will stick to them.

A man, in a supreme effort to rid himself of the whiskey habit, may go to some cure and be helped, but whenever he again believes that whiskey will bring him happiness and forgets the hurts and humiliation, he will go back to it.

So with the man dominated by Coffee or Tobacco. When he runs for a car and his "Coffee heart" or "Tobacco heart" fails him and sudden death looks possible, or when some other ugly symptoms appear, he may break the hypnotic spell for a time, but go back some day when he is better and thinks a little of his pet drug would make him happy. Once he shakes himself entirely

free from the hypnotic spell and fixes his mind steadfast on the fact that health, strength of muscle and mind, power to do things and win and hold position, bring happiness, and when he remembers that haven of rest, the peaceful sleep of an undrugged body, he will never go back for he knows the falsehood behind the promises of the servant who abused him so cruelly.

That's the story. It will not be believed by the man still in the hypnotic dream of "drug happiness" until some day Old Mother Nature, tired of mild protests, will give him a sound trouncing and, with blinking eyes and returning consciousness, he will begin to wonder if the story isn't true after all.

It seems, at first thought, a pity that Nature will not allow tired and worried mankind a surcease from weariness by drugging and not demand the wretched bill, but Nature's law is fixed and finally man comes into the knowledge that only real peace and happiness is enjoyed by a clean, clear mind operating in harmony with a perfect and undrugged body.

Get that great fact clearly into your consciousness.

There will doubtless be a variety of ideas as to the most effective way to tell the story with a brush.

The ingenuity of each artist, will have full play.

Each servant should depict in some manner one of the drugs and be shown with a beautiful, alluring face, also some hint of an unhealthy body, possibly with a partly hidden dagger. In some way tell the story of deceit, the fascinating promises of rest and peace to be redeemed in pain and distress.

"There's a Reason" for the picture; let the reason show forth in it.

All preliminary sketches must be presented before July 1st, 1913, and the finished pictures before Sept. 15th, 1913.

Artists who may be interested can address the undersigned at Battle Creek, Mich.

C. W. Post.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

How Goodyears Won the Throne

Goodyear tires, after 14 years of comparison, far outsell all others.

The demand is sensational. In the past 12 months men have bought over a million of them.

And today's demand from users is twice as large as last year's.

Let us tell you how this happened.

Double Mileage

We invented—and we still control—the No-Rim-Cut tire.

That ended rim-cutting—a damage which ruins 23 per cent of all old-type tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires were made 10 per cent oversize. And that oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Those two features together almost doubled the service of our tires.

Years of Tests

Years ago we built in our factory a machine for putting tires to a road test.

We have compared on that 240 formulas and fabrics—all by mileage test.

We have compared every method for wrapping and curing. Then we adopted, regardless of cost, the ways and materials which proved best.

We kept scores of experts constantly employed in research and experiment. And this department still costs us \$100,000 yearly—just to better tires.

Cutting Cost

We reduced factory cost by modern machinery, by multiplied output, by extreme efficiency. We kept capital cost at the minimum. We pared profits to the quick.

Last year our profit was \$2.00 per tire, figuring no interest on millions invested. That was the average, on tires which sell from \$15.55 to \$104.95, according to the size.

That's the Reason

It was thus that Goodyear tires won top place in Tiredom. We made them cost the least per mile, and men found it out.

They won by metered mileage. And they'll win with you, as they did with others, when you make the same comparison. The evidence is everywhere. Ask any Goodyear user.

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(1063)



Elbert Hubbard has recently become a devotee of the motorcycle, and took his daily rides last winter regardless of the weather or condition of the roads.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

1913 MOTOR CAR RACES.

WITH the advent of spring, there always appears a list of assured or expected motor car contests that delights the hearts of all racing enthusiasts.

This year is no exception to the rule, although the thoughtful observer of the list of events so far scheduled for this year may bemoan its lack of numbers as compared with four or five years ago. It is true that the number of events has decreased during the last few years, and that 1912 found fewer races, tours and endurance contests held than were scheduled for the preceding year. Likewise, although several may be arranged for later, the fifteen events contained in the list so far announced by the A. A. A. this year shows a decrease over the number that were held the previous season.

This by no means evidences a diminution of interest in the sport. It has been more of a "weeding out" of the "fly-by-night" promotions, and the survival of the substantial events of a type that are of a help, rather than a hindrance, to the sport and to the industry of motor car and accessory manufacturer. Therefore, while the quantity of contests has decreased, the quality has been improved; more people are yearly attending the various events, accidents are fewer—even though greater speed has been attained—than ever before. All of this speaks volumes for the manner in which motor car contests are now promoted and managed. Safety to entrants, as well as to spectators, is the first consideration, and it is only contests in which certain conditions are complied with that receive the official sanction of the governing associations to which the management of this sport has been delegated by that large body of motorists who are interested in the preservation of what has always been an exciting, but withal a safe and clean, sport.

Questions of General Interest

Exchanging an Old Car.

E. C. M., Missouri, writes:—"I have a low-priced last year's car that is in good condition and gives me satisfactory service. I find that in this country, however, I need a more powerful car and would like to know if I would be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the exchange of my old car in part payment for a new and more expensive one?"

The question of what to do with second-hand cars taken in exchange by dealers is a problem concerning the solution of which the trade in general is greatly interested. In general, it may be said that the allowance that you can get in trade for your old car will depend entirely upon the individual agent with whom you are dealing and his facilities for disposing of the second-hand machine. The best second-hand machines are taken by the factories by which they were originally produced, are overhauled—and even sometimes almost rebuilt—and are then placed upon the market as second-hand cars bearing a full year's guarantee. It is probable, therefore, that the best arrangements for a trade of this nature can be made with the company that produces the original car. Inasmuch as the maker of your car, however, does not build one of the size that you now desire to buy, you will have to take your chances as to the best arrangement that you can make with the local dealer of the car that you are to select. Inasmuch as you are willing to pay about three times the original cost of your present car I should say you would be safe in assuming a two-thirds allowance on your present machine.

Selection of Boat.

B. L. M., Ohio, asks:—"What type of motor boat would you recommend as an 'all-around' craft at a price not to exceed \$1000?"

Probably the most satisfactory boat for your purpose would be the seaworthy, commodious, open type, provided with a canopy top and side curtains by means of which the interior may be completely enclosed in rough or rainy weather. Such a boat may be about thirty feet long with a six-foot beam. If built with ample freeboard and a slight "flare" at the bow to deflect the spray downward, it should prove a seaworthy craft and able to cope with all kinds of weather that may be met with on any river or small bay or harbor. If this boat is constructed by an experienced builder, and is designed along proper lines, a fifteen- or twenty-horsepower motor should serve to drive it at eleven or twelve miles an hour. In such a boat you will have an easily-handled craft that will not draw over three feet of water and that will easily accommodate fifteen or twenty persons. It is suitable as a "sightseeing yacht" as there

is no raised cabin forward to obstruct the view, and yet sleeping accommodations for three or four persons may easily be provided if it is desired to take an extended cruise. Such a boat, of course, will not possess the speed of the hydroplane nor the open-sea qualities of the 50-foot cruiser, but it will meet the needs of the average motor boat enthusiast and will, more than any other type, combine the best features of every other style of craft.

Motorcycle and Luggage.

P. V. B., Md., inquires:—"How much touring baggage will the two-cylinder motorcycle carry, both with and without the side car?"

The average two-cylinder motorcycle is provided with a stout luggage carrier placed over the rear wheel. On this may be strapped two or three suitcases. As this luggage carrier is often replaced by an extra seat on which a heavy man may ride, you will find that a hundred or one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage may be carried with comparative ease. Of course the greater the weight carried, the more will be the power required to propel the machine up a hill, and it is not probable that this amount of baggage could be accommodated if the side car and an extra passenger are also a part of the load. If the baggage is bulky rather than heavy, however, an extra trunk rack of the folding type may be attached to the axle of the side car frame, and on this may be carried several additional suitcases and boxes. It is well, however, to keep the extra weight carried by a motorcycle within a 200-pound limit—including the extra passenger—if an appreciable amount of touring over hilly roads is contemplated.

A "Fierce" Clutch.

T. H., Montana, says:—"My last year's car provided with a dry plate multiple disc clutch will not start without a sudden jerk, accompanied by a harsh grinding sound. How may I remedy this?"

Inasmuch as you state that your clutch is of the dry disc type, the use of a clutch dressing is evidently out of the question. It is probable that the excessive wear on the plates of your clutch caused by continued use has roughened the surfaces so that the adjacent discs cannot revolve smoothly in contact with each other. In other words, the clutch is prevented from slipping easily because of the rough surfaces that tend to make the contiguous discs revolve as a unit. In order to overcome this difficulty the clutch should be removed and the plates taken out so that their surfaces may be burnished with emery paper or some other abrasive that will tend to smooth down the rough places.



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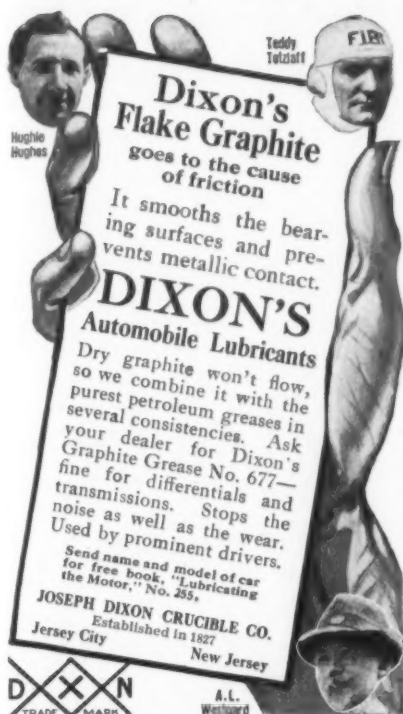
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Diseases Already or Almost Conquered.

(Continued from page 388.)

connection with the religion of the people. The Hindu (unless he be a Christian or a Mohammedan) regards every form of animal life as the reincarnation of a human soul that has sinned in a former state of existence. To kill a rat, a flea, or a snake is equivalent to murder in his eyes. And so the deadly cobra has been allowed to multiply, for an orthodox Hindu would not kill even the snake that bit him.

In Bombay (and doubtless in other Indian cities) there is a medical laboratory that tries to save the Hindu in spite of himself. A menagerie of cobras is kept on hand and these are "milked" systematically in order to prepare a serum from the poison so obtained. Chalmette, of France, was the first to introduce this "anti-venene" method of averting death—which is merely one of the many forms of serum treatment. The great difficulty in its administration arises from the impossibility of reaching the victim in time. The cobra kills quickly, and India is a vast empire. (Incidentally, the attention of opponents of missionaries should be called to the fact that missionary work is not merely a theological activity; every Hindu, for instance, who accepts Christianity begins to clear his house of fleas and rats, which spread the plague; he also becomes a cobra-killer, for he is no longer deluded with the idea that a human soul is reincarnated in the lower forms of animal life.)

(10) The opium habit (including narcotics of many kinds) is an individual vice with us, rather than a national scourge. But it has been the scourge of countries like China for generations, sapping the life of its people. The scourge dates from the year when the British government forced open the door of China to the introduction of opium, which is a product of India and a government monopoly of great importance.

At the present time, when China is at the mercy of the great Powers of Europe, a desperate attempt is being made by Great Britain to avert the exclusion of opium from China. But, in any event, the "dope habit" is doomed. If the Chinese fail in their present campaign, the ultimate victory over this evil will only be delayed.

While the brilliant work of the experimenters has been directed against the scourges that slay their victims by the hundred thousand, the medical profession as a whole has been lowering the death-rate of nearly all other human ills by improved methods of treatment. Like modern business, medicine has become specialized, one man devoting his life to the study of one small class of diseases instead of trying to treat everything mentioned in a medical dictionary. Dentistry, for instance, is now a specialized industry. The specialist in diseases of the eye and ear is infinitely more skillful in the delicate surgery of these organs of sense than a general practitioner could ever hope to be. And the medical colleges have raised their standards and revolutionized their methods of teaching.

The last fifty years of progress in the extermination of great scourges and the lowering of the death-rate all along the line may be considered as a measure of what we may expect within the next fifty. The body must remain a frail machine that wears, like other machines and eventually wears out; but the physician no longer regards himself merely as a repair man. He is now the efficiency expert, the guardian of the nation's health, and in some cases the sanitary officer with police authority to enforce regulations for the common good that are resisted by the individual. The modern doctor at his best is a curious illustration of a man doing his utmost to abolish his job.

The public should recognize and appreciate one remarkable difference between a physician who makes a great discovery and a man who produces some other kind of invention. It is universally recognized by the medical profession that humanity at large is entitled to any discovery or invention that the doctor may produce. He is obligated to announce it in detail to the members of his profession (usually by publication in the official medical journals), so that any other physician may make use of it without charge. (In the notable series of cures effected by serum treatment, for instance, the laboratories which manufacture the serum charge for it just as the chemical houses charge for quinine or chloroform.) The physician who makes a far-reaching discovery may enrich himself by withholding it from the general public, if he so desires; but he is promptly required to withdraw from all recognized medical societies, and has the bar sinister engraved upon his professional escutcheon for the remainder of his career.



The Winged Message

Noah's messenger was a dove. In Solomon's time, pigeons were trained to carry messages. Brutus used them at the siege of Modena. They served the Turks in their fights against the Crusaders. In mediæval wars they were more useful than ever before.

France had a carrier-pigeon mail service, with messages reduced by photography and read through a microscope.

Even today carrier pigeons are utilized as news-bearers in isolated parts of Europe.

In America, the land of the telephone, the carrier pigeon is bred only for racing. The winged word has taken the place of the winged messenger.

Pigeons may fly more than a mile a minute, but the telephone is as quick as speech itself.

The dove is the emblem of peace. The telephone is the instrument of peace. The telephone lines of the Bell System unite a hundred million people in one national family.

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Our powerful guaranteed B. B. Vacuum Cleaner is sold on installments if you wish. You have 30 days to decide. Your earnings should pay for machine and leave handsome profit. You should get lots of business—lots of repeat orders—cleaning homes, offices, churches, lodge rooms, theatres, halls, hotels, etc. Your machine advises you.

FREE Business cards, circulars and letters go with machine. We help you succeed. This is your opportunity. Anyhow, investigate. Write for big colored picture of machine, full description, guarantee and testimonials. Address **McCreary Mfg. Co., 982 Dorr St., Toledo, O**

"Fumed eggs, hundred p'cent efficient"
Do you know what they are?
Bunker was married on them.

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By **HARRY LEON WILSON**

A just perfectly yarn
Geo. W. ripping, as Bunker would say
"REINCARNATIONARY"
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is frequently made by owners of our famous Merry-Go-Rounds. It is a big-paying, healthful business. Just the thing for the man who can't stand indoor work, or is not fit for heavy work and has some money to invest in a money-maker. We make everything in the Riding-Game line from a hand-power Merry-Go-Round to the highest grade Carousels. They are simple in construction and require no special knowledge to operate. Write to-day for catalogue and particulars.

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Particularly Prepared for Particular People
From your dealer or sent direct
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Timber Land is the only great natural resource, except farm land, the supply of which is known. Timber is all above ground, and timber appraisals are scientific and accurate.

Timber Land, well located, is improved real estate. Improved because it has already produced its crop. Further improved by mills, railroads and machinery for converting the crop into dollars.

Good timber bonds find ready sale among banks and lumbermen who know that they will be paid when due, not refunded. Timber Bonds pay

Six Per Cent Income

and prompt cash when due.

Send for Booklet "B" describing Timber Bonds for the Conservative Investor.

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We wish to call attention at this time to a First Mortgage Bond which not only yields in excess of 5½% but is offered on a basis which permits of a participation in any increase of profits the issuing corporation may have.

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1 SHARE can be sold as readily as 100 shares.

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Incomes can be Increased

by a careful selection of standard preferred stocks. Such stocks not only have tangible assets behind them, but give a larger yield than can be obtained from sound bonds and real estate mortgages. In addition, they are as well suited for the man with \$100 to invest as the one with \$10,000.

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1. Because—Net earnings for February show increase 35.9% over same month, 1912.
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For large profits will succeed the transitory period of losses and small profits through which the Securities Market has just passed.
Get the latest facts and figures regarding the Maxwell Motor Company, the reorganized United States Motor Company, and judge of the opportunity offered through the purchase now of these new Securities.

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BOOMING AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Banquet given at Tulsa, Oklahoma, by the "CITY BUILDERS" of Tulsa in honor of President Ben. L. Winchell, of the Frisco Railroad System, and Col. Henry Exall, of Texas in the interest of the International Dry Farming Congress to be held in Tulsa Oct. 22nd to Nov. 1. This banquet celebrated the inauguration of a movement to make Tulsa the home of an annual land and agricultural show.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGEE COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

MEN do wicked things for money. So do women, sometimes. Those who read the muckraking magazines and yellow journals, believing what they read, because the name of some conspicuous writer is found at the head of an article, should bear in mind that articles are written for money. Julian Hawthorne, whose writings every one has read and who was formerly a conspicuous editor of a yellow journal, is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

Mr. Hawthorne perverted his great literary talent to create alluring and deceptive literature by which shares in a worthless mining company were sold to the confiding public. He even permitted the use of his name in connection with the mine and thousands of thoughtless men and women, and a good many who believed themselves to be thoughtful and discriminating, put their good money in the Julian Hawthorne silver mine and found that their investment was not an investment but a foolish waste of money.

When the Federal government stepped in and arrested the whole crowd of promoters, Hawthorne included, for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, the facts were disclosed. They showed conclusively that Mr. Hawthorne's literary reputation led men and women, even in the higher walks of life, to believe in an enterprise bearing his name. It is not strange that the losses, by this enterprise, amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The sufferers will never recover a cent.

How many other noted writers of articles attacking our captains of industry, our railroads and our industrial corporations, while doing it for filthy lucre, are posing as the friends of the dear people? Note the persistent attacks on President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad. Is there not some reason for believing the statement that behind these are motives that can be questioned? Is it true as intimated that certain financial interests, envious of the New Haven's increasing importance, are inspiring the assaults on that road and on Mr. Mellen? This is the accusation broadly made and no one can blame Mr. Mellen for fighting back.

It is surprising that the people of New England do not resent the methods of those who are fighting the New Haven Railroad because, under Mr. Mellen's energetic direction, it has been seeking and securing a larger share of the country's coastwise and foreign trade. I predict that as soon as the New England people realize that the fight is not so much against the New Haven and its president as against that section of the country, there will be a decided revulsion of feeling in regard to this great railroad, and the wide-awake captain of industry at its head.

All over this country muckraking magazines and yellow journals have for years

been growling against the present order of things. Nothing was good enough for them. Our industries were too big, our railroads too prosperous and our captains of industry too wealthy. This is the only country in the world where the people are finding fault with things because they are too prosperous.

We forget that we all are benefited by the general prosperity of the country. We forget that wages in the United States are higher and working hours shorter than in any other country. Nobody can honestly deny this and no one familiar with the facts dares deny it. It is shameful that under such conditions the baneful gospel of discontent is preached far and wide by sensational newspapers and magazines. It is even more shameful that these publications are fattening on the patronage they receive from the very captains of industry, the railroads and the so-called trusts whose announcements fill their advertising pages.

I do not say that everything in this world is right. Everything never was right and never will be right as long as men and women are created with all their weaknesses, their selfishness, and their natural inclination toward evil. But the majority of the people have good instincts, good purposes, kind hearts and generous impulses. The difficulty is that this majority is out-shouted by the noisy, blatant, envious, restless, discontented minority of evil doers and mischief-makers.

The great problem of to-day is to continue our national prosperity; to maintain wages at a high level; to improve the condition of the working masses by teaching them how to improve it themselves. It is a mistake to make them believe that somebody else will do things for them. Self-reliance is the foundation of success. Take that away and you have a weakling without backbone, without independence and generally without hope.

The business of this country wants rest and quiet. The best proof of this is found in the noticeable halt in some of our industries and in the stock market because of fear regarding the legislation of the special session of Congress. I hope that session will be short; I fear that it will be long; but the sooner it is over the better it will be for business.

Until we know something more of the policy of the new administration we cannot expect a sustained rise in stocks. The increasing tenseness in the money market is not a good sign. If it should be relieved the outlook would improve. It would almost seem as if the time had come for better conditions. The liquidation has been long and in some lines of stock severe. The bargain counter cannot be far off.

D., New York: The A. T. & S. F. Con. 5's around par are attractive to the investor.

V., Joliet, Ill.: A great many realty companies have been operating in the vicinity of New York in lots that have little value.

B., Charlotte, N. Y.: At present, Steel Pfd. and Southern Pacific are equally attractive. No one knows what the tariff may do to Steel, nor the Panama Canal to Southern Pacific. It is not advisable to sell Steel Pfd. at a loss at this time. A settlement of the Government's contention with the S. P. would undoubtedly advance the latter.

(Continued on page 399.)

Safe 5½ and 6% INVESTMENTS

EVERY first mortgage bond, owned and offered by us, is a **direct first lien** on improved, income earning Chicago real estate of the highest class. In no case is the conservatively estimated value of the security less than double the total amount of the bond issue, while the annual income yield is much more than ample to insure prompt payment of principal and interest.

These bonds are legal investments for National Banks and for State Banks in Illinois and other states.

Write for the INVESTOR'S MAGAZINE and Circular No. 2494.
S.W. STRAUSS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

Here is an ideal investment for savings or idle funds—

SIX PERCENT CERTIFICATES

Payable on demand at any time after two years.

And amply safeguarded by first mortgages on improved real estate, deposited with one of the strong trust companies of Baltimore.

These certificates are issued in even multiples of \$100.

Interest checks are mailed regularly every six months.

In over 18 years there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of these interest checks or in repayment of principal.

Write for the Six Percent book—it is interesting.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE COMPANY

860 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

THREE GOOD REASONS

for investing your money in

American Piano Preferred Stock

- 1st. Stock is cumulative, time tested, listed, earns 10% and pays 7%.
- 2nd. Company has ample working capital, efficient management and no bonded debt.
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Correspondence invited

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Ultimately You Will Buy The First Lien Farm Mortgage WHY NOT NOW?

They never fluctuate; always worth their face value; they net 6% (often 7%). You can buy them in denominations of \$200 and up. We represent the most reliable Trust and Loan Companies in the South and West. Information without obligation. Write today.

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First 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716
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7%—ATLANTA, GEORGIA—7%

When honestly appraised a mortgage on real estate is the safest investment known. In Georgia 8% is legal. We frequently place such loans on improved Atlanta property. A Georgia Loan Deed is the last word in legal security. Ask for booklet.

REALTY TRUST COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia

Capital, \$600,000 Surplus, \$400,000

FARM MORTGAGES

Bearing 6% Interest

First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest Guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references. We've been doing the same thing FOR TWENTY EIGHT YEARS

Write for particulars.

W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.

Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00

FORT WORTH TEXAS

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS, of August 24th, 1912, the following statement is printed: Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, published at New York, John A. Schleicher, Editor; Managing Editors, T. Williams and Edgar A. Forbes, of 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Business Manager, Reuben P. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Publisher, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Owner, Leslie-Judge Company. Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; An. Brady, 54 Wall Street, New York City; Bondholders, Mortgages and other Security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; City Real Estate Company, 176 Broadway, New York City. (Signed) John A. Schleicher, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of March, 1913. A. Edward Rollauer, Notary Public, No. 83.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 398.)

Legal Rates, H., Bangor, Me.: 8 per cent. is the legal rate of interest in Georgia. The Realty Trust Co. of Atlanta, Ga., pays 7 per cent. Write to them for their booklet.

L., Hattiesburg, Miss.: I know of no instrument that will locate gold and silver mines. Don't let anybody fool you into the belief that such an instrument can be found.

Inquirer, New Orleans: The short term notes, paying 7 to 8 per cent., are offered by Wm. A. Lamson, 60 Wall Street, New York. He was formerly a National Bank examiner. Write to him for his references.

Texas Mortgages, Indianapolis: The six per cent. first lien farm mortgages to which you refer have been sold for many years by the W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Company, Fort Worth, Texas. Write to them for particulars.

M., Sacred Heart, Minn.: The stock of the Franklin Company is offered with such extraordinary statements as to the earnings of the candy business that I cannot recommend it. The business is highly competitive. Some who are in it are not making it pay.

H., Iowa City, Ia.: On the Stock Exchange the broker's commission is 1-8th of 1 per cent. Some brokers make a specialty of dealing in outside stocks such as you hold. Messrs. Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Pl., New York, invite inquiries from any of my readers regarding listed or unlisted stocks.

S. W., Philadelphia: 1. American Ice Preferred is no longer traded in. The stock has been absorbed by the American Ice Securities Co., the holding company. The outlook for the latter, in view of the scarcity of ice, is good. 2. The other stocks on your list are not attractive, at this time, either for investment or speculation.

Six Per Cent, Toledo: The parties who offer 6 per cent. or better do this because the rates of money are high in their respective localities. The best way is to write for the booklets they offer and look up their references. Parties who are offering extraordinary rates of interest, usually do not send references that will bear the test.

Piano, Boston: The 7 per cent. preferred stock of the American Piano Co. has paid its dividends regularly. The last report showed that the earnings were increasing. This company manufactures some of the most popular and widely sold pianos. Bamberger, Loeb & Co., 25 Broad St., New York, are recommending this stock to investors who desire to increase their income. They invite correspondence.

Safe Speculation, Atlanta, Ga.: It is not usual to give a bonus of stock with a first mortgage bond, but this is sometimes done. A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, New York, are recommending to their customers a first mortgage bond, yielding 5 1/2 per cent., and participating in the increased earnings of the company. This is an interesting proposition. Write to Leach & Co. for their "Circular S. L. C."

How, Seattle: You can learn how to speculate on Wall Street best by having a little experience. It need not cost you much. You can begin by buying and selling a few shares at a time on the Stock Exchange, for the market is always there. An interesting book of information can be had without charge by writing to John Muir & Co., member of New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Write for their "Booklet 4A" on "Odd Lot Investments."

Cash, St. Paul: It is just as easy to speculate in bonds as in stocks and less risky. Now that so many bonds are offered in denomination of \$100 it is easy to follow out your plan of buying one of each \$100 bonds, instead of buying several kinds of stocks. The \$100 certificates of the Calvert Mortgage, Baltimore, Md., pay 6 per cent. Write to them for their "Six Per Cent Booklet." You can get lists of excellent \$100 bonds by writing to any of the dealers in investment securities.

P. F. X., Portland, Ore.: Central Leather bonds are well considered by investors. Int. Steam Pump makes a rather poor showing. The others on your list are fairly good. You should act with all the information you can get. There is a wide choice for the investor. Bond lists are now being prepared with great care for customers by leading houses. They are only too glad to send these lists to prospective customers for examination. Look over what they offer. Sometimes you can strike a bargain in this way.

Timber Bonds, Detroit, Mich.: You are correct. Timber lands are constantly increasing in value, and timber bonds are now being bought by investors who seek to diversify their investments and who want an increased income. Timber land bonds in some instances pay as much as 6 per cent. George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall St., New York, are highly recommending these bonds to their clients. Write to them for their "Booklet B." It gives the reasons why these timber bonds are so highly recommended.

G. L., Burlington, Vt. The 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the American

Public Utilities Co. is issued by a company operating public utilities successfully in a number of growing cities. The earnings are largely in excess of the dividends on the preferred and common. Public utility securities when well selected have merit. The stock is recommended by Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich., and they invite correspondence from readers who seek to increase their income.

Careful, San Francisco: Preferred stocks of the railroads and industrials, if carefully selected, will give you the best return. As you can buy one share or more, it is easy to invest \$100 or any larger amount. The difficulty is in making the safest choice. In compliance with a general demand for a list of standard preferred stocks, Pomroy Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 30 Pine Street, N. Y., have prepared such a list for small and large investors. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to the above firm for their "List No. 55."

B., Marblehead, Mass.: Your proxy for the American Ice Securities Co. meeting was received. Nothing of interest occurred at the meeting. The annual report of the company shows that its earnings are increasing. This year, they should be particularly good. There is talk of the organization of a stockholders' committee to demand representation on the Board in the interests of an early resumption of dividends. I should be glad to have stockholders favorable to this movement send me their names and the number of shares they hold. Proxies for several thousand shares have been offered me.

Believer, Camden, N. J.: You do well to believe in the prosperity of the industrial centers of the West. The growth of Detroit has been marvelous. I see no reason why it should not continue and why well selected real estate in the suburbs of that city should not advance. The offer of lots in Packard Park, on the payment of \$10 down and the balance in small monthly installments looks as attractive as any real estate proposition of that kind that I have seen. An interesting free book on Detroit real estate and a map of Detroit, both well worth having, can be had by writing to Burton, Weiss & Co., members Detroit Real Estate Board, 602 Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Teacher, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The reason why farm mortgages in the South and West and even city mortgages pay as high as 6 and 7 per cent. is because of the scarcity of loanable funds in those regions. 2. I see no reason why you might not do as you suggest and make a small investment as a trial in these higher income bearing securities and then increase your investment if you are satisfied. 3. It would be wise to write for their references and literature. 4. The \$25 certificates of deposit for small investors are issued by B. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kans. They deal in 6 per cent. mortgages in small or large amounts. Write to them for their "Loan List No. 716."

Safe Insured, Buffalo, N. Y.: The Woodruff Trust Co., of Joliet, Ill., have adopted the system which has been successful in France, of issuing mortgage bonds abundantly secured by farm mortgages. It has always been a wonder to me that this system has not been taken up before in the United States. I believe it is bound to become popular with investors who seek a good rate for their money and the best kind of security. Write to the Woodruff Trust Co., for their interesting and instructive book entitled "My Country." It will be sent without charge. It is well to understand the system which has helped to make the French nation so rich and prosperous.

Diversity, Providence, R. I.: There is greater safety in diversifying one's investments. Gilt-edged municipal bonds will yield you only about 4 per cent. Some railroad bonds will do a little better; public utility securities will net 5 and 6 per cent., mortgage bonds in the South and West as much or better, and real estate bonds from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. S. W. Straus & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, offer the latter, secured by improved Chicago real estate. As these bonds are legal investments for National banks and for State banks in Illinois and other States, they are well regarded. Write to Straus & Co. for a copy of their "Investor's Magazine" and Circular of Information, "No. 2464." These bonds can be had in denominations of \$500.

D., Tampa, Fla.: If your money is safely invested in first mortgage bonds on an 8 per cent. basis, you are doing about as well as you could expect. You are right in stating that if stocks are bought when low and held for an advance, they will give a good profit. If you keep your surplus available, as shrewd operators do, and when a panic occurs hasten to buy at bargain prices, you can scarcely fail to turn a handsome profit. In the panic of 1907, those who bought Steel com. at 20 and held it patiently nearly quadrupled their money. Those who bought Standard Oil around 400, and now sell it at between 1000 and 1100 and the same might be said of nearly every stock on the list. The trouble is that at such times, money is scarce and the ability to buy is, therefore, limited.

NEW YORK, April 3d, 1913.

JASPER.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



A Wonderfully Designed and a Wonderfully Built Motorcycle

Moderation is out of the question in describing this superb mechanism. In the motor alone there are over thirty exclusive details of design—many of them basic in importance—which were developed by our own engineers and which are not found in other motorcycles. For instance, we employ two crank pins in the twin cylinder, which means, simply, that the Iver Johnson has the only motor with an even stroke. Our valve action and magneto drive are the simplest and most positive ever designed. Valve stems are protected. Crank construction is of automobile strength. Bearings are very large. Shafts have glass hard sleeves shrunk on. Our book tells all about these and many more advanced ideas.

IVER JOHNSON

And now about construction. This motorcycle is built in a factory equipped to make high-grade revolvers, shotguns and bicycles. Probably only an engineer realizes what that means. Suffice that our automatic machinery is so delicately accurate that a variation of one one-thousandth of an inch in a thousand parts is practically impossible. The Iver Johnson motorcycle compares to a mechanical instrument in accuracy and finish. We make twin and single cylinder models.

You need our 72-page book. It tells, in a narrative way, all about Iver Johnson Safety Automatic Revolvers, Shotguns, Bicycles and Motorcycles; shows how they are made and why they are better. The book is bound in board covers, library style. We want every man who is interested to have a copy. It is free.

One word about Iver Johnson Shotguns. We make the finest single barrel gun in the world. The barrel and lug are forged from one piece of steel, resulting in great strength at the breech. The stock is walnut, hand polished. It is a two-piece gun, the pin holding fore-end being solid in frame. Coil springs are used throughout. Described in our book.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS

New York: 99 Chambers St. San Francisco: Phil. B. Beckett Co., 717 Market St. 293 RIVER STREET FITCHBURG, MASS.

Safety for Your Savings

Are you as well posted as you wish to be on "How can I best invest my money?"

The problem requires careful thought and investigation—that word *careful* can not be too strongly urged.

Remembering that word *careful*, write to us for our book, "MY COUNTRY." It is free for the asking.

It explains fully the system of safe investments and good income which has made the people of France the richest in the world. A system now made available in America and called

Mortgage Bank Bonds

Based on the absolute security of Illinois farm mortgages. Know about this investment. Write for the book.

"My Country."

(12)

The Woodruff Trust Company, Joliet, Illinois

Operated under the Supervision and Examination of the State of Illinois

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR

Made by THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

FULL AND HALF SIZE PIECES

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Are equipped with puncture-proof tires, imported roller chains, imported English fenders, English fenders, steel mud guards, imported Brampton pedals, motor style saddles, bars and grips, and other distinctive features possessed by no other bicycle. No effort or expense has been spared to make the "Ranger" the World's Best Bicycle. Improved factory methods and greatly increased output for 1913 enable us to make a marvelous new price offer. Some of the best bicycles ever produced at a price that will be a revelation to you. Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires until you receive our large complete catalog and learn our direct factory price and remarkable special offer.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—A limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list free.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED—In every town and locality to ride and exhibit a sample 1913 "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. In your spare time you can take many orders for our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write at once for our large Catalog and a remarkable special proposition. We will make you the first 1913 models going to your town.

TIRES, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Do not wait—write today for large catalog containing a great fund of interesting, useful bicycle information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S 174, CHICAGO

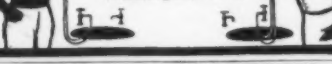
Be Healthier and Happier!

Your vitality is dependent on your body being able to constantly create new tissue. If your blood circulation is not sufficiently forced to carry off the worn-out material your system becomes clogged with waste matter. You cannot expect to have vigorous health or a clear complexion under such circumstances.

The VEL-TEX VIBRATOR

stimulates the circulation of the blood, impelling it to carry off the dead tissue and the poisons which cause disease. It enables nature to renew the vital forces of your being. It is marvelously invigorating and an unfailing aid to health and good looks. The Vel-Tex is operated by water power, can be really attached to any faucet and can be used most effectively under water in the bath tub without harming it. Its price is so low that we are afraid to advertise it lest worthless imitations spring up. Write today for free illustrated booklet.

VEL-TEX VIBRATOR COMPANY, Dept. D, Washington, D. C.

**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**

See them BEFORE paying. These gems are exceptional. White sapphires—LOOK like diamonds. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliantly guaranteed 5 years. All mounted in solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring mountings.

White Valley Gem Co., 219 Sals Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Ironing A Pleasure

Self Heating Iron Makes and burns its own gas at one-third cent per hour. Safe and Simple. Saves Labor, Time and Money.

Agents: 100,000 in use. Every home wants one. Send for Free Sample Proposition.

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Private Water Supply Plants

THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

ANY SIZE KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO. HAND POWER

NEW YORK CITY KEWANEE, ILL. CHICAGO

Make \$20 a Day

with our wonderful Champion Picture Machine. Takes, develops, fixes, prints, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. No dark room. Experience unnecessary. Photo Post Cards and buttons all the rage! You can make money anywhere. Investment: big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book. Testimonials, etc.

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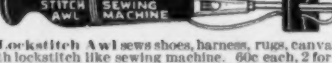
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Send for New Helpful Plan for Inventors

Will Wilson Win Our Way in China?

(Continued from page 385.)

led to the riots about the first of January which overthrew the old Ministry and robbed the "Elder Statesmen" of their former prestige.

There is no question that the Japanese Government is fearful of the influence upon its own people of the firm establishment at Japan's doors of a Republic such as the Chinese one will be. There is no question either about the stability of the Chinese Republic. The Manchu clan is thoroughly effeminate, centuries of parasitism have sapped their strength and there is no hope of their recovery. The Chinese people have for centuries practiced a degree of self-government unknown in any other civilized country, and republican ideals have taken too firm a hold on the people for it ever to be possible for another family to establish itself as a new dynasty. Some profess to fear the ambitions of Yuan Shih Kai, but Yuan is a man much broken by his years of retirement, and it is well known that there is no one in his family with the ability to succeed him. There is a strong feeling in China that the attitude of our State Department in Chinese affairs has been controlled by Japan. It was frequently stated to me that the United States had been made a catspaw of by Japan in the Chinese matter. Many reasons for the pro-Japanese attitude of our State Department were given, but none that seemed a satisfactory explanation.

For ten years, American prestige in the East has been at the vanishing point. There has been much talk about Secretary of State Hay and the "open door," but it is time for our people to realize that Secretary Hay was a badly bamboozled man; that the open door has been shut, bolted and barred to Americans for fifteen years, while our State Department has been satisfied with the paper assurances of Japan and Russia that it was open. The Six-Power proposition not only did not do anything to open this door to Manchuria, but really ratified its perpetual closing and proposed further to close the door of all China to everyone, except those who were willing to pay Japan and Russia for the privileges of trading therein. The action of President Wilson is therefore a recognition of China's just rights and a refusal of American recognition of the claims and pretensions of Japan and Russia. It gives us now one last chance to save the "open door." If President Wilson will further break away from any attempt at joint-action with the other Powers and at any early date recognize the Chinese Republic, he will not only restore American prestige in the Orient, but also throughout the world, and will so cement the friendship of China for America that I am satisfied that it will result in the bulk of the Chinese railroad construction being turned over to American financiers. China, relieved from the pressure to which she has been subjected, will deal with her friends who treat her fairly.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been made Director-General of Chinese Railways, and been commissioned by the National Assembly to lay out a comprehensive plan for building all railroads throughout China, and has been given power to negotiate for the financing and construction of these railroads, and this work, on account of the great population and enormous traffic in China, will be the most important and profitable project in the world for the next fifty years.

The Stricken West.

While fire and flood and hurricane
Her trembling cities seize,
The West, a stricken mother, sits,
Her dead upon her knees.
The smoke from all her burning homes
Is heavy in the skies.
But Hope's eternal beacon light
Is shining in her eyes.

With one extended hand she soothes
Her children's grief and pain,
With one she points them to the work
Of building up again.
Already from her crumbled walls
She sees new glories spring,
And hears upon uncouthed roofs
The busy hammers ring.

Blow! all ye wild unbarnessed winds,
Ye swollen rivers break,
Ye gods of fire! upon the night
Your plumes of crimson shake,
And in the darkness and the storm
Upon her work your will—
Behold! the Spirit of the West
Will rise unconquered still.

MINNA IRVING.

More Needless Legislation.

THE full crew bill might better be styled an "extra" crew bill, for such it would be in many instances. The measure would compel railroads to man all trains with a specified number of men, irrespective of the work needed to be done. President Rea of the Pennsylvania says there are certain "runs" on the Pennsylvania system for which the company voluntarily provides more men than the bill requires, yet a law in the State of Pennsylvania, requiring a certain number in every crew whether the work demands it or not, has put the Pennsylvania Railroad to a needless expense of \$784,000 in one year. The Public Service Commission, in New York, already has the power to force railroads to increase train crews, and President Brown of the New York Central, points out in a letter to Gov. Sulzer, at least two instances in which this was done. Should this bill become effective it would saddle an additional burden of \$2,000,000 annually on the railroads of New York State.

If this meant additional protection to the lives of railroad employees or of the public it might be worth the price, but this has not been proven. Full crew laws, indeed, have in some instances simply created an idle crew. For example, in the fireman's arbitration proceeding, Supt. of Motive Power Hayes, of the Erie Railroad, testified that his road decided to take off the second firemen because it was found they were playing pool at the Y. M. C. A. while the other firemen were doing all the work. It is said that when a full crew bill was proposed in Canada, the Public Service Commission equipped a train for a practical test, and decided against it on the ground that it seemed as if the extra trainmen were largely engaged in, making up hands for poker games.

Responsible Steamship Agents.

THE public has little conception of the extent to which false representations were formerly made to ocean travelers by unprincipled agents. At the hearing of the government law suit against the steamship companies in New York recently, Herman Winter, manager of the Cunard Steamship Company, testified that agents now were absolutely prohibited from selling passages under false representations and in this way the steamship companies had eliminated many undesirables from the list of agents. It used to be common, he said, for agents to sell transportation and then lure poor and ignorant third class passengers to boarding houses where they were fleeced. Agents would often sell a number of tickets under any sort of pretext and then disappear. The result was that the steamship lines long ago prohibited the giving of any kind of rebate. It is clear, as Mr. Winter pointed out, that the entire transatlantic service has been greatly improved through fixed and reasonable rates and that if there were unrestricted competition the strongest companies would survive, while obviously, the smaller and weaker concerns would be ruined and the formation of new companies discouraged. This is an aspect of the case so fair and equitable that it must impress all judicial minded persons.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JAMES McCREA, who on Jan. 1st last retired from the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at the age of 65 years, on March 28th, in Haverford, Pa. He was a veteran railroad man, having risen to his eminent position from the very bottom of the ladder, starting as a redman on a branch line of the big system of which he afterward became president. Under his management many of the policies inaugurated by former President A. J. Cassatt were brought to fruition and the great terminal in New York City, among other things, was completed.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, 9th of Great Britain's foremost military soldiers, died on March 25th at Mentone, France. He won his peerage by military achievement, having rendered efficient service in the Burmese War, the Crimean War, the East Indian Mutiny, Wars in China and Africa, and the Indian uprising in Canada.

HENRY DISCHOFF, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, was killed March 28th, by falling down an elevator shaft in New York City. He was 61 years old and had the record of longest service on the Supreme Court bench.

MRS. MARY C. BROOKE, sixty-nine years old, last survivor of the women members of the Laura Keane cast which played "Our American Cousin" in Ford's Theatre, Washington, the night of the assassination of Lincoln, died on March 25th at North Adams, Mass.

AARON VANDERBILT, "Father of the Naval Reserve," died on March 26th at Remsenburg, Long Island. He served on Admiral Porter's staff during the Civil War, and during the Spanish War was senior officer in command of the New York State naval reserve forces.

PRINCE HENRY XIV of Reuss, who had reigned over the principality since 1867, died at Gera, Germany, on March 29th in his 81st year.

Books Worth While.

THE LADY AND SADA SAN, by Frances Little (The Century Company, New York, \$1 net). A sequel to "The Lady of the Decoration." A dainty tale of Japan told with this writer's inimitable grace.

THE ORDEAL, by Charles Egbert Craddock (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$1.20 net). A delightful romance of the Tennessee Mountains—gripping and full of action.

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White Slave Act Upheld.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the "white slave" statute is momentous as confirming the legality of one of the most powerful weapons ever forged with which to attack the traffic. It is equally significant as a blow to the "twilight zone" supposed to exist between the ending of State and the beginning of Federal jurisdiction. On the latter point the Supreme Court assumes that our system is intended to be a complete and efficient instrument of government, and where the State authority confesses its inability to reach or punish crime, there the Federal authority must go for that purpose.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the white slave act of June, 1910, offering the power of the Federal government under the inter-state commerce clause of the constitution to prevent the transportation of girls and women between the states for immoral purposes. The court takes the broad ground that commerce among the states includes the transportation of persons as well as property, and argues that if this facility of inter-state transportation can be taken away from lotteries, from obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle, the impurity of foods and drugs, it can likewise be taken away from the "systematic enticement to and the enslavement and prostitution and debauchery of women, and more insistently of girls." The framers of the Federal Constitution never imagined that its famous commerce clause would be invoked to suppress a systematized traffic in women for immoral purposes. But such a dastardly traffic having grown up in recent years, it would be anomalous if the Federal Government, the only power that can effectively meet the case, had to sit with hands tied. The cords are beginning to tighten which shall at no distant day strangle this monster of greed and infamy which is preying upon and exploiting women and girls.

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"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food."

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Truth About Lemons.

EDITOR Leslie's—Mr. Robert S. Lovett has requested me to reply to your letter of February 27th, addressed to him, enclosing clipping from the *World* of that date, which is returned herewith, bearing caption "Where One Tariff Tax Goes" and stating:

The "one-dollar freight rate on lemons" shipped from California to New York has been sustained by the Commerce Court. The one-dollar freight rate on lemons is one of the dismal jokes of the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

By that act the customs tax on foreign lemons was increased in order to enrich the California growers. On the face of things it looked like a great victory for home producers at the expense of home consumers. But the transcontinental railroads immediately increased their freight rates so as to absorb the new bounty, and it is this proceeding which is now sustained.

Those who hope to profit by the tariff must take many things into consideration. If a railroad can appropriate the graft by increasing its rates, why maintain costly political agencies to boom tariffs?

It gives me pleasure to state the facts, in compliance with your request: Prior to 1901 the rate on both lemons and oranges in carloads from California points of production to eastern markets, which embraced Colorado and all points east thereof including Atlantic Seaboard territory, was \$1.25 per hundred pounds. The lemon growers of California applied to the carriers for a reduced rate which would enable them to meet the competition of lemons from Sicily. At that time the duty on lemons was \$1 per hundred pounds, under which the California lemon shippers claimed they were unable to market their product in competition with the Sicilian lemon, alleging that the cost of transportation from Sicily to New York and the eastern section of this country was less than from California, and that the cost of production in Sicily was much less than in California, owing to the fact that the laborer in Sicily received from 40 to 60 cents per day while in California he received from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. It was shown that in the years 1901 and 1902 California supplied but about one-fifth of the consumption in the United States.

In view of their inability to have the United States Government impose an increased duty sufficient to protect them against these disadvantages, the California growers filed a petition with the carriers for a reduced rate, in deference to which a rate of \$1 per hundred pounds on lemons from California to all of the territory above described was made effective in the winter of 1902, with the distinct understanding that it was an emergency rate designed to afford the California growers assistance in holding their market, and this rate was continued in effect until the latter part of 1909.

In the meantime the United States Government recognized the claim of the California producers by an increase of 50 cents per hundred pounds in the duty on lemons from Sicily, and the carriers, in accordance with their original understanding with the California growers, increased the rate of transportation 15 cents per hundred pounds.

They did not fully restore the former rate of \$1.25 per hundred pounds because the rate on oranges had meanwhile been reduced to \$1.15 per hundred pounds and it had always been customary to make the same rate on lemons and oranges prior to the reduction made on lemons in 1902.

The article above-quoted is in error, first, in stating that "the transcontinental railroads immediately increased their freight rates so as to absorb the new bounty," inasmuch as the increase in duty was 50 cents per hundred pounds while the increase in freight rate was but 15 cents per hundred pounds and was not even sufficient to restore the normal rate of \$1.25 which had been in effect prior to the initial reduction; and, second, in stating that "it is this proceeding which is now sustained," inasmuch as the increase in the rate of transportation was overruled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and has not been sustained by the Commerce Court. Consequently, the carriers have not absorbed the increased duty, or any part of it, but on the contrary their rate of transportation is less than prior to 1902, when the duty was but \$1 per hundred pounds.

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Director of Traffic, Southern Pacific Company

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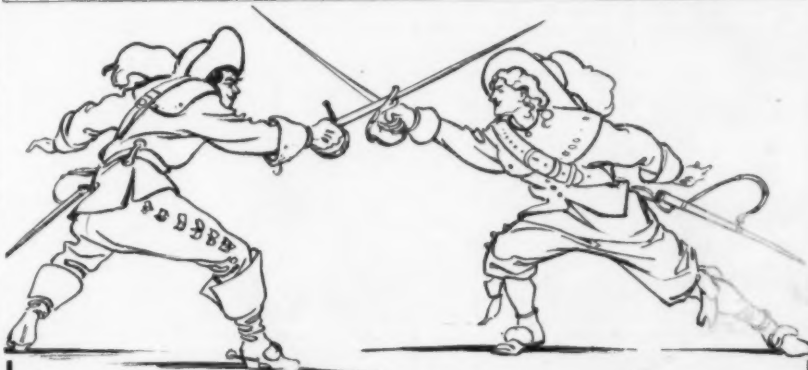
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THE WORLD'S FOREMOST FINANCIER PASSES AWAY.

Favorite photograph (at right) of the great banker and capitalist, John Pierpont Morgan, of New York, who died on March 31, in Rome, Italy. The picture at the left shows Mr. Morgan (in center) with his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, and his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr. Mr. Morgan inherited a fortune of \$10,000,000 from his father, who was first a merchant and partner of Levi P. Morton, and later a banker associated with George Peabody. Mr. Morgan built up the business of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. into one of international prominence and power and increased his fortune by many important operations to \$100,000,000. He was a man of extraordinary capacity in financial affairs and had a wonderful constructive talent. He reorganized some of the most important railroads in the country after they had been wrecked and made of them paying properties. He floated large amounts of government bonds and is credited with having checked the panic of 1907. His greatest achievement, perhaps, was the creation of the United States Steel Corporation with a capital of a billion dollars. Mr. Morgan was famous as an art collector. He was a lover of the theatre and music and prominent as a yachtsman. He was a devoted churchman and an unassuming philanthropist. His death evoked tributes from eminent personages in all parts of the world. His son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., who succeeded him as head of J. P. Morgan & Co., is regarded as a very able financier. With him are associated Henry P. Davison, William H. Porter, Charles Steele, W. Pierson Hamilton, Edward T. Stotesbury, Thomas W. Lamont, Temple Bowdoin, Arthur E. Newbold and Horatio G. Lloyd.



How to Realize on Tire Investments

By J. M. GILBERT

ADJUSTING departments of big tire concerns claim (and they base this claim upon careful and close-range observation) that about fifty per cent. of the tires that are discarded, unfit for service, are not actually worn out but deteriorate through abuse or neglect, perhaps both.

When a man makes up his mind that the psychological moment has arrived for him to invest in an automobile he usually loads himself down with a varied assortment of advertising literature covering every detail of the car—excepting the tires. As a result when Mr. Prospective Motorist finally selects the car that seems best suited to his requirements and his pocketbook he is rather well posted on its mechanism and can give an obstinate engine a very logical argument.

But chances are worse than ten to one that in his wide quest for advance information on the subject of automobiles the motorist entirely overlooked the tires and began the operation of his car with no more definite understanding of the very foundation of them than that tires must have air in them and that when a blowout occurs the hole must, in the nature of things, be repaired. So he travels blissfully along letting his tires take care of themselves until eventually they rise up in effective protest against this neglect and new tire equipment is required. Then, unless the motorist, either through intuition or from outside sources, has absorbed the idea that tires really do require some attention, he buys another set and proceeds to do the same thing over again. The result is that this motorist is very apt to be a victim of incessant tire trouble and may be heard constantly complaining about the size of his tire bills.

Repair shop records indicate that about seventy-five per cent. of all tire troubles are directly due to insufficient inflation. The side walls are the thinnest part of a pneumatic tire and it is here that most of the bending action takes place. If a tire is run insufficiently inflated this action is violent, the tire bending sharply every time it hits an obstruction. If the tire is kept sufficiently inflated the converse is true. Motorists cannot get long service out of tires unless they are given sufficient air pressure to keep them round under load.

Many motorists think they can determine whether their tires are sufficiently inflated by observing the degree to which they flatten at the point of contact with the road. So they inflate them until they look fairly round under load and let them go at that. A tire may, however, appear round under load and yet have only forty-five pounds of air in it when it should have ninety.

The use of a reliable air-pressure gauge is the only way of accurately determining air pressure. Twenty pounds of pressure for each inch of tire is the proper inflation. A

five inch tire should have 100 pounds of air pressure.

Bruises are a common form of tire injury. The tire hits an obstruction such as a car track or a large stone with such force that the inner fabric is bruised and weakened—perhaps torn. Eventually it gives way in this spot and a blowout occurs. It may be days or weeks after the original injury was received—perhaps when the car is standing in the garage or rolling on a perfectly smooth pavement. The car owner is totally unable to understand the cause of the blowout and is more than apt to lay it to faulty tire construction. It is impossible for even the most careful driver to avoid bruises altogether, but when adequately inflated the tire has the resiliency of the air behind it to resist the impact of a blow when the tire strikes an obstruction.

Excessive weight on a casing will break down the fabric in the side walls and eventually a blowout will occur. By the time this happens the casing will be so badly damaged as to be beyond repair. The tires with which a car is originally fitted sometimes do not give a sufficient allowance for additional equipment. If tops, glass fronts, extra tires, extra passengers or touring accessories are added the motorist should make sure his tires are large enough to stand the extra weight.

In the care of the tire tread the best plan to follow is to keep a sharp watch for breaks in the surface of the tire. A couple of minutes spent in examining tires every time the car is brought in will prove a very profitable investment of time. A small cut, which at first can be easily repaired, will in a short time cause the fabric to be injured until it gives way and a blowout occurs. The only sure way to guard against this is to examine tires from time to time and when any injury is discovered, see that it is properly vulcanized at a reliable repair shop immediately. When a sandblow is noticed in the tread it should be punctured immediately before it has time to spread. All portions of the tread that show signs of having become loosened should be cut away and the hole washed out with gasoline. A patch should then be vulcanized on.

Driving fast around corners and quick starting and stopping are mighty expensive ways of demonstrating skillful driving. Quick stops are sometimes necessary, but their evil effects will be reduced to a minimum if the brakes are in perfect adjustment so that the rear wheels will take up equal portions of the strain. If clutching is performed in a violent and jerky manner the load thrown on the tires is more in the nature of a blow than a steady pull and the tires are severely and unnecessarily strained. The car should be started slowly and without jerk.

Skidding is a tire destroyer par excellence. Tire makers have done everything in their

power to eliminate this evil by producing various types of non-skid tires. They all realize that skidding, especially when taking a corner, depends upon the man at the wheel. Skidding may at least be partially controlled by turning the front wheels in the same direction in which the rear wheels start to slide. Thus, if the rear of the car suddenly swings off to the right the front wheels should be turned to the right which likewise deflects the front wheels in the same direction. This equalizes the lateral movement fore and aft and may be compared to the process by which a cyclist keeps himself upright by slight changes in his direction.

If chains are used care should be exercised to see that they are adjusted properly. Chains should be applied loosely so they will move about over the whole surface of the casing. Otherwise they will wear in one spot and work serious injury to the tread.

Tires should be kept as much as possible away from heat, light and oil. They are the three natural enemies of rubber. If oil is allowed to come in contact with tires it should be immediately removed with gasoline or benzine as it will disintegrate the rubber and destroy its elasticity. Grease should not be allowed to collect on the garage floor.

The inside of the casing should always be kept well dusted with soapstone or talc. You have often noticed how hot your tires are after a long fast run. This heat is largely generated by the friction between the casing and the inner tube. Soapstone is a rubber lubricant, and its application reduces this friction to a minimum. Be careful not to use too much. If you do, it is liable to work up into hard lumps and chafe both casing and tube.

Tires on the right side of the machine receive harder usage, as a rule, than those on the left side, as they come in contact with the ruts when the car is turned out to pass vehicles, and often rub against curbs when the car is stopped. Hence, if their position is reversed, placing the worn side nearest the car, the life of the tire may be considerably prolonged. Similar results may be obtained by shifting rear tires to the front, and vice versa. Rear tires carry considerably more than one-half the weight, and naturally wear down more rapidly than those in front.

The question of the speed at which cars should be driven is one the motorist must answer for himself. And his basis of reckoning must be his pocketbook. The faster he goes, the faster his money will go, for it is a well-known fact that speed maniacs and tire economy have nothing in common. It stands to reason that the wear and tear on tires is far greater when a car is driven at a high rate of speed than when it is sent along at a moderate pace. Therefore, high speed and high bills for tire maintenance must always go hand in hand.

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This depicts The woman and thatch h

Scenes in Nankin, China's Ancient Capital

PHOTOS BY BANNING



A COOLIE TEA SHOP.

The tea shops for laborers are open-air restaurants and are frequented by all sorts of the poorer element. The picture shows cargo handlers, and at the table on the left will be seen two soldiers of the new Republic. In such a place prices are very low and no tips are expected.

A CHINESE SAW-MILL.

In the celestial kingdom labor is so plentiful and cheap that a modern saw-mill would not pay. These workmen saw boards from large logs. The picture shows a typical lumber yard with the workmen half naked in a temperature of over 100°, working from dawn until darkness.



CHINA'S HUMAN HORSES.

There are practically few horses in all China, and only a few Mongolian ponies brought down from the North. Chinese coolies drag enormous loads of cargo, as shown in this picture, from the ships to the "godown" or warehouse. Six or eight coolies are able to draw a load of several tons.



THE SONS OF TOIL.

Water scene in one of the creeks of Nankin. In the foreground are coolies unloading cargo from a barge for reshipment into the interior. These coolies work as many as sixteen hours a day for from 2c. to 5c. They are sturdy fellows, however, and do not complain of their hard lot.



A PRIMITIVE PEASANT DWELLING.

This depicts an interesting phase of the home life of the poorer class of Chinese. The woman shown is the mother of a dozen, all of whom live in the little mud and thatch hut. The historic walls of Nankin, 28 miles long and 80 feet thick, are seen in the background.



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING DISTRICT.

Chinese watermen unloading a cargo from a barge on the Imperial Canal, preparatory to reshipment into the interior in much smaller boats. This canal, which runs from Hangchow to Tientsin, where it connects with the Huen River, and Peking, is always the scene of heavy traffic.

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